

## **BURIALS 151 THROUGH 200**

## **Burial 151**

Series 16

Catalog # 896

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S67.5/E83

Elevation of cranium: 3.84' asl

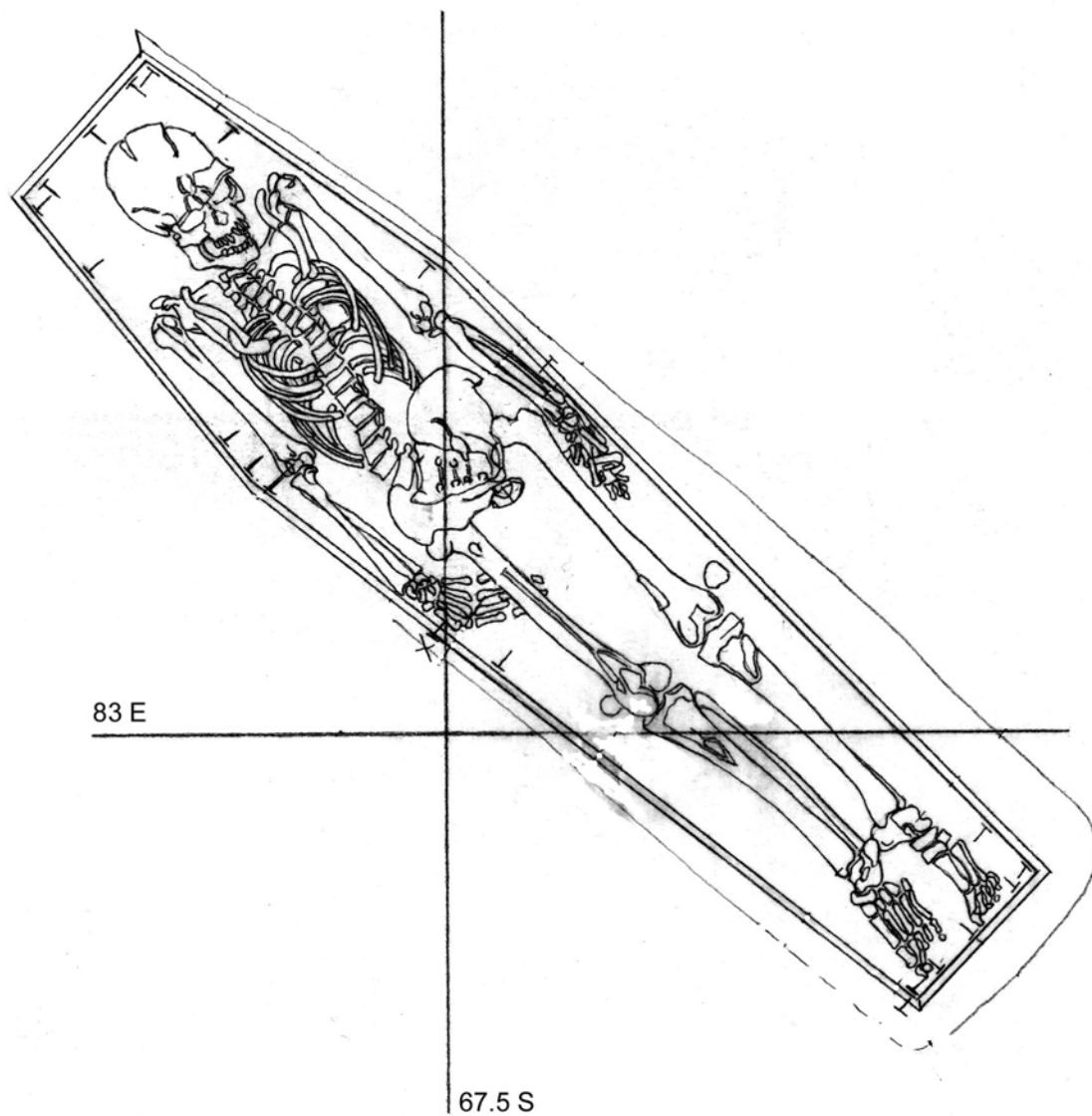
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 151 held a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave lay immediately north of the line of post holes that marked a former northern boundary of the cemetery, and was oriented distinctly toward the southwest, more southerly in orientation than other burials that were excavated at the cemetery. The grave shaft outline was visible along the north, east, and part of the south sides, and the southwest portion of the grave shaft outline, where it cut into that of the adjacent Burial 150, was not visible to excavators. The shaft fill consisted of mottled silty clay. A kiln spacer was the only artifact recovered from the shaft fill.

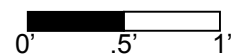
The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.36' in the northwest corner, and its bottom was recorded at 3.03' in the center of the eastern edge. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the coffin perimeter (3 at the top and 18 at the bottom). The man had been laid with his head to the southwest, perhaps suggesting a winter burial. He lay in the supine position with his arms resting at his sides, with his right hand palm up, the left palm down. Skeletal remains were in fair condition, though most of the long bones were crushed or broken. Excavators noted that the right leg was turned "backward." It is possible the leg had been severed before or after death and placed in the coffin in this position. The man's incisors had been filed.

The only artifacts other than the coffin remains were one straight pin recorded *in situ* at the neck and a fiber fragment recovered from the light fraction of a soil sample taken from the coffin lid.

Burial 151 cut into the northeast part of the grave shaft of Burial 150, which was of a woman about 24 years old, and which had no coffin. Due to its location north of the fence line, Burial 151 has been assigned to the Late Group, and because it post-dates another Late Group burial that had no coffin, it is presumed to be among the very latest interments within the excavated site.



**Burial #: 151**  
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 1/26/92  
Drawing #: 348



## Burial 152

Catalog # 897

Datum Point: 48

Grid coordinates: S55.5/E67

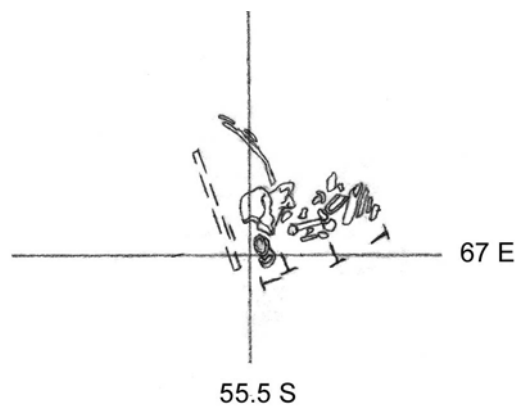
Elevation of highest point of skeletal remains: 1.9' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 152 was of an individual whose sex and age could not be determined. The grave was truncated and extremely disturbed by nineteenth-century construction within Lot 14. Only the foot end of the burial was extant, with some left foot bone fragments. No grave shaft outline was apparent. The fill soil was described as compact grey clay, and no artifacts were recovered from within it.

The elevation of the highest point of this burial was recorded at 1.9' and the bottom at 1.72'. A coffin was present but the shape could not be determined. Five nails were recorded *in situ*, with at least four additional nails inventoried in the laboratory. The orientation of the burial is impossible to determine. The bones were disarticulated, crushed and broken. No artifacts other than the coffin nails were directly associated with the human remains.

Burial 152 was isolated, but it is possible that nearby burials had been removed in the nineteenth century. This burial was assigned to the Late Group, due to its location north of the fence line.

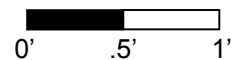


### Burial #: 152

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/23/92

Drawing #: 342



### **Burial 153**

Catalog # 898

Datum Point: 49

Grid coordinates: S54.5/E74

Elevation of cranium: 1.48' asl

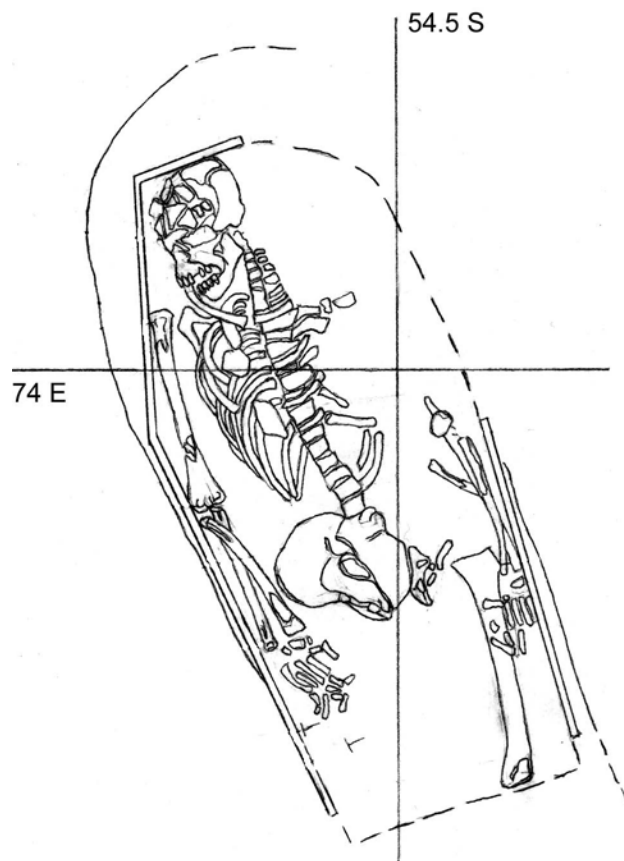
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 153 was of a probable woman of undetermined age. The grave was located in the central part of Lots 14/15, and had been truncated by a later large wood-lined privy shaft on Lot 15, designated Feature 53. The right femur and all other leg and foot bones were missing. The grave shaft was only visible in the southwest part of the grave, where it was ovoid in shape, and its fill soil was described as yellow-brown sandy clay. No grave fill artifacts were associated with this burial.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 1.79', the bottom at 1.17'. The coffin was hexagonal in shape and a wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the top and bottom on the south side (and additional nails were inventoried in the laboratory). The northwest corner of the coffin was missing due to an unidentified disturbance.

The woman was in a supine position with her arms at the sides and her head to the west. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition with the skull crushed and no bone complete. Four straight pins were recorded *in situ* in the opening plan, near the location of the right hand.

It is likely that the remains designated Burial 157 (consisting of a redeposited right femur, lower leg, and foot bones on the east side of Feature 56) belong to the same individual as Burial 153. Burial 153 has been designated Late Group because of its location north of the fence line.

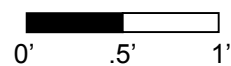


**Burial #: 153**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/8/92

Drawing #: 393



## **Burial 154**

Series 13

Catalog # 899 and 2148

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E75

Elevation of cranium: 3.34' asl

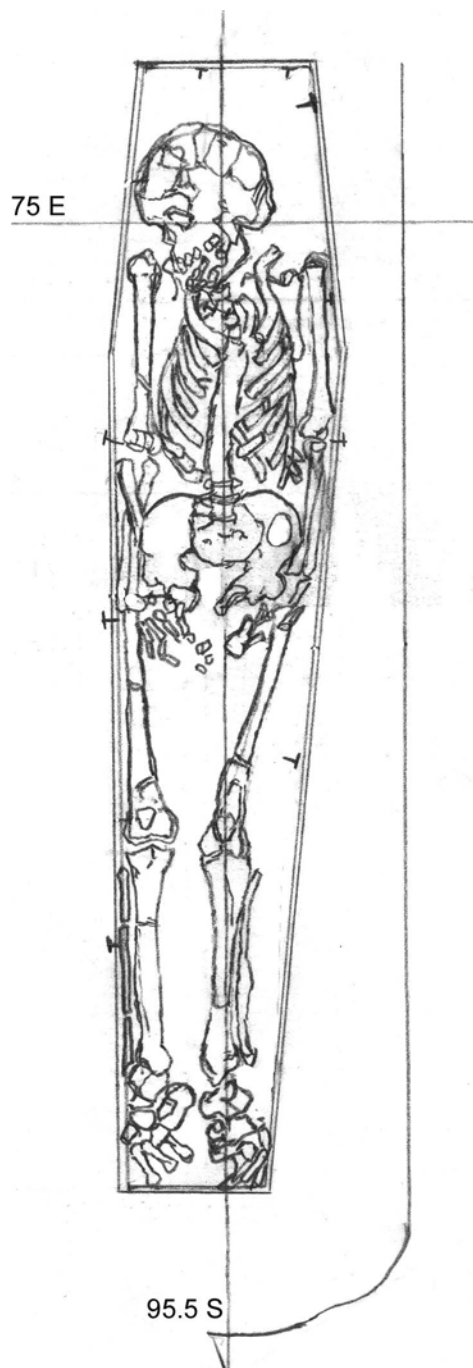
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 154, located on the south edge of Republican Alley, was of a woman between 25 and 29 years old. The associated soil was described as dark brown sandy silt with yellow silt mottling and water worn rock inclusions. The grave cut was apparent only along the north side and along the northeast corner. A deposit of rubble from a construction/demolition episode was recorded in the southeast corner of the disturbed grave shaft.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.57' in the southwest corner of the burial. As excavation continued, the coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.98'. The woman was interred in an apparently hexagonal coffin, in the supine position with her head to the west, her arms at her sides, and her hands resting over her pelvis. Her skeletal remains were in fair condition. The sternum was found on top of the left hand. Lateral breaks were found in the woman's tibias, possibly resulting from the weight of Burial 116, which overlay this area. Three straight pins were recorded *in situ*, one on the left side of the cranium and two on the upper chest area.

Burial 116 (a man aged between 45 and 55 years) overlay the eastern edge of Burial 154 by approximately 0.29', and Burial 133 (a child between 1 and 2 years old) lay approximately half a foot above Burial 154. No grave shaft outline was recorded for Burial 133, and it is possible the child was interred within the grave of Burial 154, perhaps following a brief interval. Burials 133 and 116 appear to have lain end-to-end, with the head of Burial 116 at the foot of Burial 133. All three burials were assigned to the Middle temporal group, due to coffin shape and absent any evidence that would place them later.

A separate catalog number, #2148, was assigned in the lab to material collected in the area where Burial 116 and Burial 154 overlapped. These artifacts included nail and bone fragments.

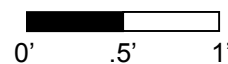


**Burial #: 154**

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 1/27/92

Drawing #: 352





## **Burial 155**

Series 11

Catalog # 900

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E75

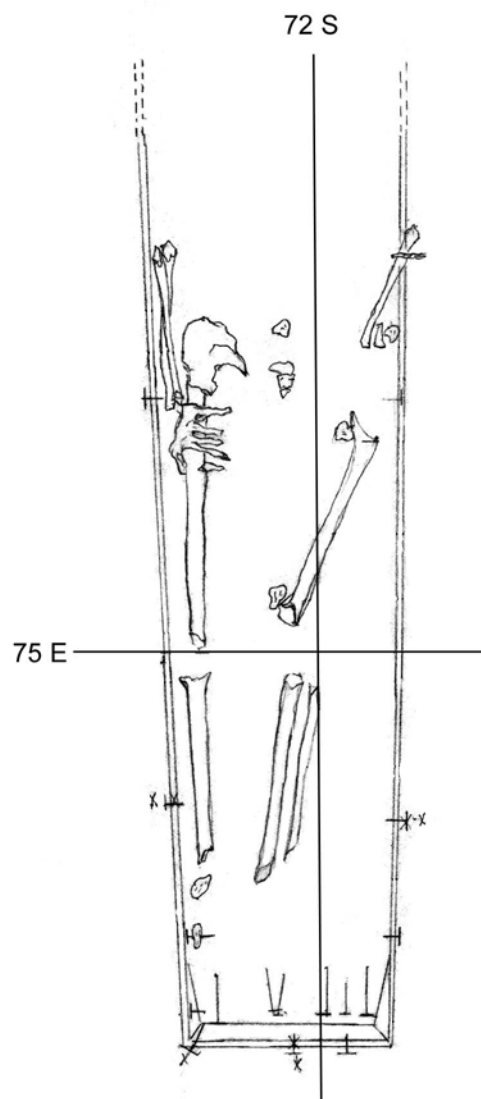
Elevation of highest skeletal material: 3.49' asl

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 155, which was located in Republican Alley, contained the remains of an adult of undetermined sex. The grave shaft was filled with soil described as rocky and hard. The Burial 148 interment had cut into and destroyed the western portion of Burial 155.

Excavators noted that the coffin lid, first encountered at an elevation of 3.44', had collapsed onto the skeletal remains. The coffin was four-sided (either rectangular or tapering) in shape. Its bottom was at an elevation of 2.89'. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter, with an unusual concentration along the bottom of the foot board. The individual was interred with the head to the west in the supine position, with arms resting at the sides. The cranium, torso, and parts of the long bones and feet were missing.

Burial 155 was completely truncated on the west by Burial 148, a Middle group burial, and was overlain on the east side by Burial 131, a Late group burial, which was 0.91' higher in elevation. These two graves appeared to have been dug without regard to the existing Burial 155. Based on this, as well as coffin shape, Burial 155 has been assigned to the Early Group.

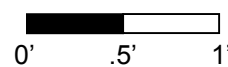


**Burial #: 155**

Drawn by: L. C.

Date: 2/4/92

Drawing #: 379



## **Burial 156**

Series 33

Catalog # 901

Datum Point: 54

Grid coordinates: S66.5/E115

Skeletal high elevation: 2.35' asl (hand scatter)

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 156 was of a woman between 30 and 60 years of age. The grave was located in the rear portion of Lot 16, along the projected line of a row of post holes marking a fence that once crossed the cemetery southwest to northeast. Skeletal remains were disarticulated and many bones were missing, due to later disturbances. The grave shaft was filled with grey-green sandy silt interspersed with loose, sandy red-brown areas, which excavators attributed to construction disturbance. Although the field notes refer to sundry historical artifacts at the northern boundary of the grave shaft, they were deemed unassociated with this burial and thus discarded. Field records also list numerous animal bones, apparently found just above the burial, but only one fragment of unidentified animal bone was collected from the grave fill.

Fragments of the north coffin wall were first observed at an elevation of 2.29' asl, along with one vertically-oriented nail. A section of the south wall was also relatively intact, with two nails recorded *in situ*. One or more disturbances apparently claimed the coffin's lid and obscured its shape.

The construction in this area had disarranged the woman's bones to such a degree that her burial position was not clear. Excavators believed that her legs were the least disturbed of the remains; if so, she was probably laid out supine with her head to the west. The skeletal high elevation, 2.35' asl, was at the scattered hand bones, and the skeletal low point, 2.09' asl, was at the foot and rib area. Despite the disturbance, the bones were well preserved.

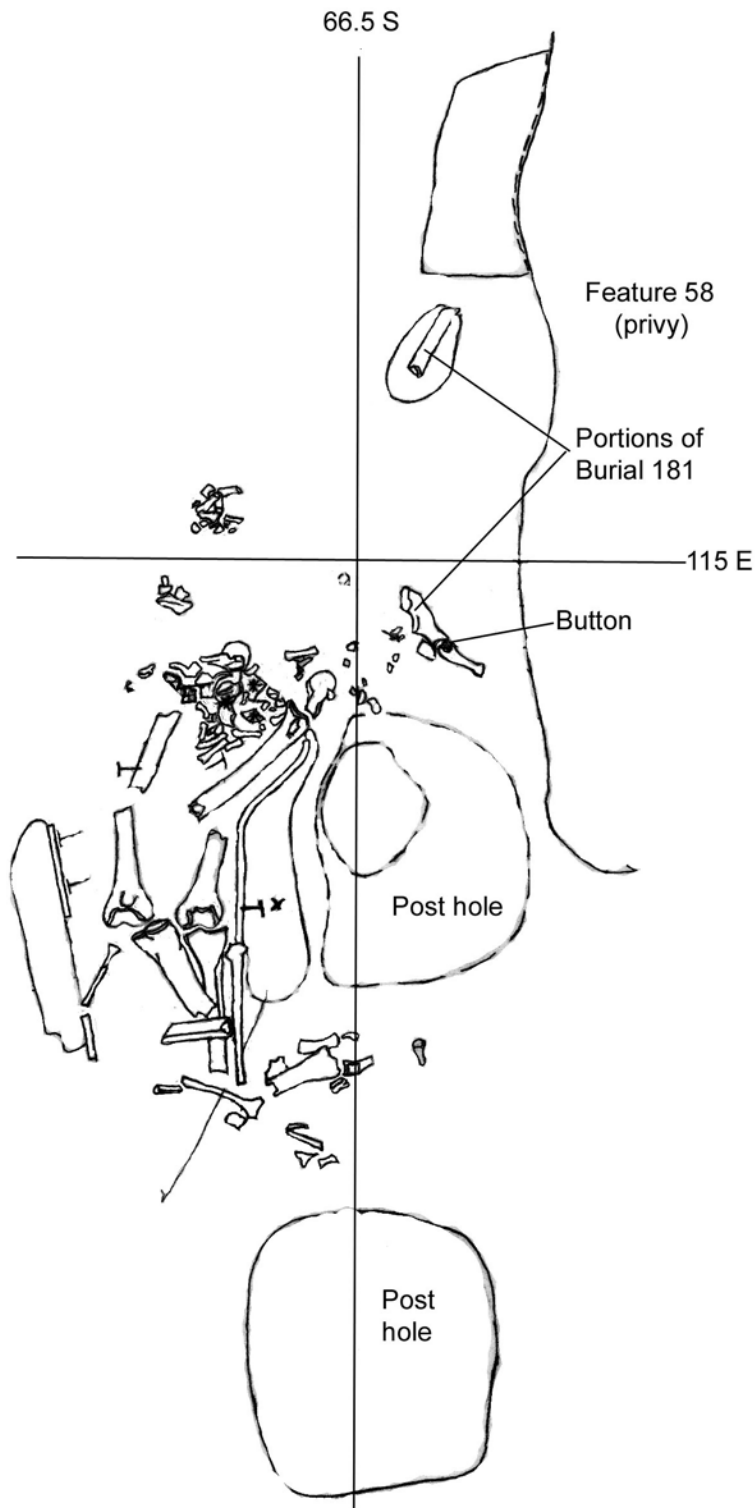
Excavators recovered fibers from a cluster of rib fragments at the west end of the remains, and a possible eyelash from an unclear provenience.

A large area to the west and southwest of Burial 156 was severely disturbed by 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction activity, and this disturbance may have extended to the grave. Burial 181 was located immediately adjacent to the north, and its interment appears to have disturbed the north side of Burial 156.

It is also possible that damage was caused by the intrusion of post holes in the immediate vicinity. These include Feature 75 just to the east (its bottom at 1.99' asl); Feature 88 (depicted adjacent to the north but not otherwise recorded, it may actually have been part of Burial 181); and adjacent to the south and east Features 89 (bottom elevation -0.06'), and 119 (1.84'). The post holes probably represent one or more fences that once crossed

the site from southwest to northeast. If they disturbed Burial 156 the interment pre-dates at least one iteration of the fence.

The post holes in this area may be from a late iteration of the fence, constructed in 1797. The original wood-lined privy on Lot 16, represented by Feature 58a, was oriented to the street grid. It is hypothesized that this privy was dug by the lot's first owner, circa 1794 (Cheek 2003). The second phase privy, Feature 58B, was superimposed on the first and was oriented to the diagonal property line rather than to the street, suggesting that a fence along this line was erected in the interim. This may have been in 1797, when adjacent lots with the diagonal property line at their rears (and privies oriented to that line) were first sold and developed (*ibid.*). This implies that even if it was disturbed by fence posts, Burial 156 may date to the period in between the Teller fence and the lot-development fence, rather than to the period before the Teller fence. The dating of this burial remains problematic; thus it has been assigned to the default Middle group.

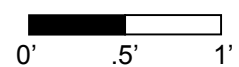


**Burial #: 156**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/6/92

Drawing #: 380



## **Burial 157**

Catalog # 902

Datum Point: 49

Grid coordinates: S53.5/E81.5

Elevation of highest point of the skeletal remains: 1.87' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 157 held the redeposited partial remains of a probable woman whose age could not be determined. This burial was severely disturbed and disarticulated, and no grave shaft outline or coffin was visible. The soil was described as mottled brown, green, and grey silt. No grave fill artifacts were associated with this burial. The remains lay alongside a large wood-lined privy shaft designated Feature 56 on Lot 15.

The elevation recorded for the highest point of the skeletal remains was recorded at 1.87' and the lowest point at 1.72'. The right femur, tibia, fibula, patella, and some foot bones were present. It is possible that this burial was actually part of Burial 153. Burial 153, which had been truncated by the west side of the privy, was missing the right femur and the rest of the lower extremities. The bones that were displaced from Burial 153 during excavation of the privy shaft may simply have been thrown into a pile on the side, and were excavated as Burial 157.

A soil sample location was incorrectly labeled "coffin lid" although there was no coffin or evidence that this was the primary burial site. No artifacts were recorded in direct association with the human remains. Burials 153/157 were located well to the north of the fence line that once marked the boundary of the cemetery, and were thus assigned to the Late group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

## Burial 158

Catalog # 903

Datum Point: 50

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E95

Elevation of cranium: 2.17' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 158 was of a man between 25 and 30 years old. The soil from the grave shaft fill was described as compact, fairly stony mixed/mottled silts (grey, "blue", brown) with charcoal. The excavator noted that the upper layers were laced with a red-brown substance, possibly organic. The fill became very soft and loose as the depth increased. Artifacts found in the grave fill included sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, redware, Staffordshire slipware, delftware and a piece of kiln furniture; stem and bowl fragments from clay tobacco pipes; a brick fragment; cow, sheep and dog bones; and pieces of oyster and clam shell.

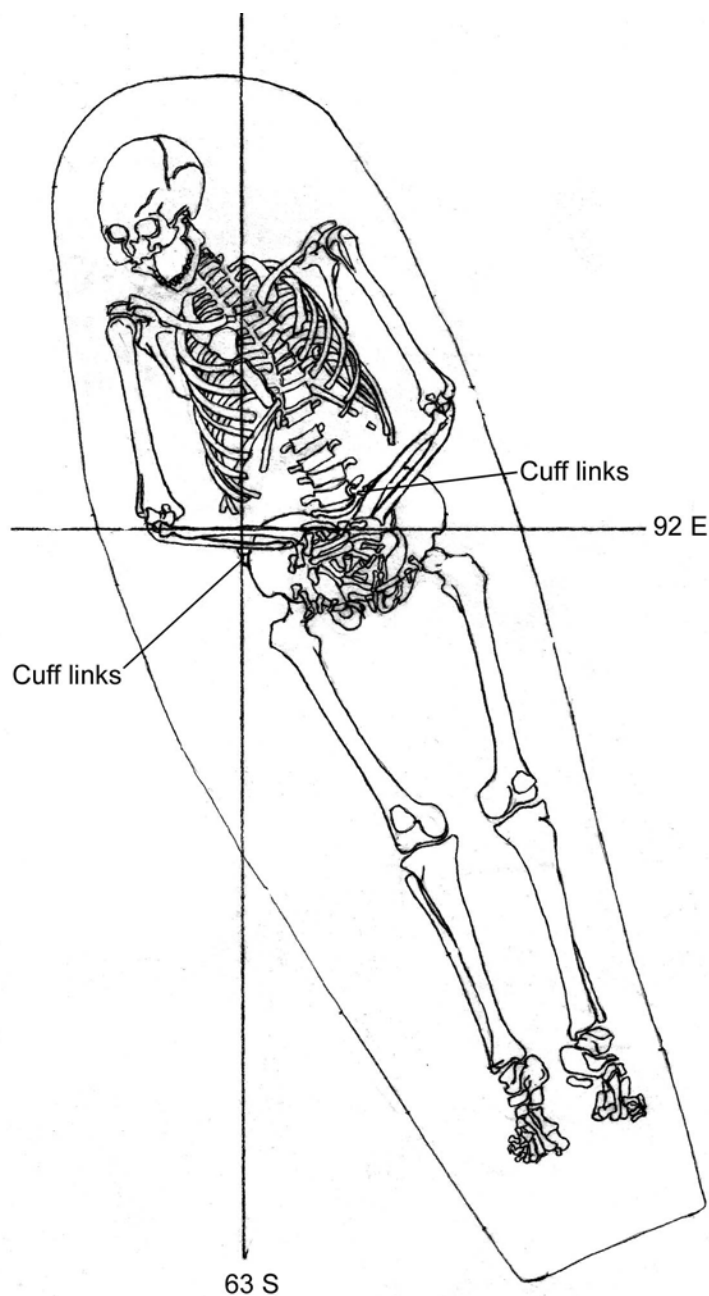
The deceased had been buried without a coffin, with his head to the west. He was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis. The skeletal remains were described as relatively well preserved, possibly because of the absence of a coffin and the presence of sand at the bottom of the grave, which allowed for good drainage.

Excavators recovered two identical pairs of round gilt copper-alloy cufflinks, one resting on the ventral side of the last lumbar and left ala of the sternum and the other next to his right ilium and under the radius (i.e. one near each wrist or forearm, implying that the man was buried wearing a shirt). The faces measured 17 mm in diameter, and the shanks were U-shaped.



According to the field notes, the left cufflink was surrounded by a red-brown organic material (possibly leather), which was not further identifiable. A portion of a pipe bowl with the maker's mark "IW" was found adjacent to the right femur, 0.15' above the sand at the bottom of the grave (not depicted in the drawing). It was identified as English based on the bowl shape and maker's mark. This artifact may have been placed with the deceased at the time of interment; alternatively, it may have been present in the soil matrix along with the other pipe fragments noted above. The pipe was not recovered following the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 158 may have been part of a row of graves that also included Burials 194, 174, and 191. All of these graves were of adult males, ranging in age from late teens to thirties. Because this row lay north of the fence line, all of these graves, including Burial 158, have been assigned to the Late Group.

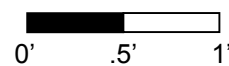


**Burial #: 158**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/29/92

Drawing #: 358





## Burial 159

Series 54

Catalog # 905

Datum Point: 51 (4.66' asl)

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E90

Elevation of cranium: 3.43' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 159 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. The grave shaft was initially depicted as rectangular in shape in the western half, and bulging out on the north toward the foot to encompass Burial 161, which held an infant or young child. The final drawing of Burial 159 depicts the grave shaft also widening out on the south side, to encompass Burial 206 (also an infant or child, though no remains survived). The grave shaft soil was described as greyish brown clayey silt mottled with brown sandy silt. A single chert flake was the only artifact recovered from the grave fill, though field notes indicate there were two.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The lid, first recorded at an elevation of 3.36' asl, was readily visible and well preserved in the western portion of the burial. It had split down the middle lengthwise and collapsed onto the remains. When exposed, it appeared to have red paint adhering to the wood, which was photographed and sampled. Microscopic examination of the sample revealed possible pigment but no organic binders, although identification was not conclusive due to the degraded state of the wood and the presence of degraded pine resin. X-ray florescence was then performed, producing evidence of surface treatment with a substance containing copper. (However, it should be noted that a copper-alloy straight pin was recovered adhering to the wood where the pigment appeared to be best-preserved. It is possible that the copper present in the wood sample may be distorted due to the proximity of corroded pins.)

One coffin wood sample was identified as cedar and one as red pine (both presumed to be from the lid). The sides and bottom of the coffin appeared during excavation as only a very homogeneous grey silty clay stain. Nails were recorded *in situ*, two at the top, two half-way down the head board, and fifteen around the perimeter at the bottom. However, only two nail fragments were cataloged in the laboratory from this burial; the others were apparently lost or mislabeled. Eleven straight pins were recorded *in situ* during excavation of Burial 159, but the project conservators in the laboratory cataloged none. It seems unlikely that none of the pins were recoverable; they may have been lost or mislabeled when removed from the burial, as were the nails. The pins were located as follows: one at the top of the cranium, one at the back of the skull, one alongside the cervical vertebrae, one on top of the thoracic vertebrae, two on the right ribs and three on the left, one on top of the left ilium, and one on top of the sacrum.

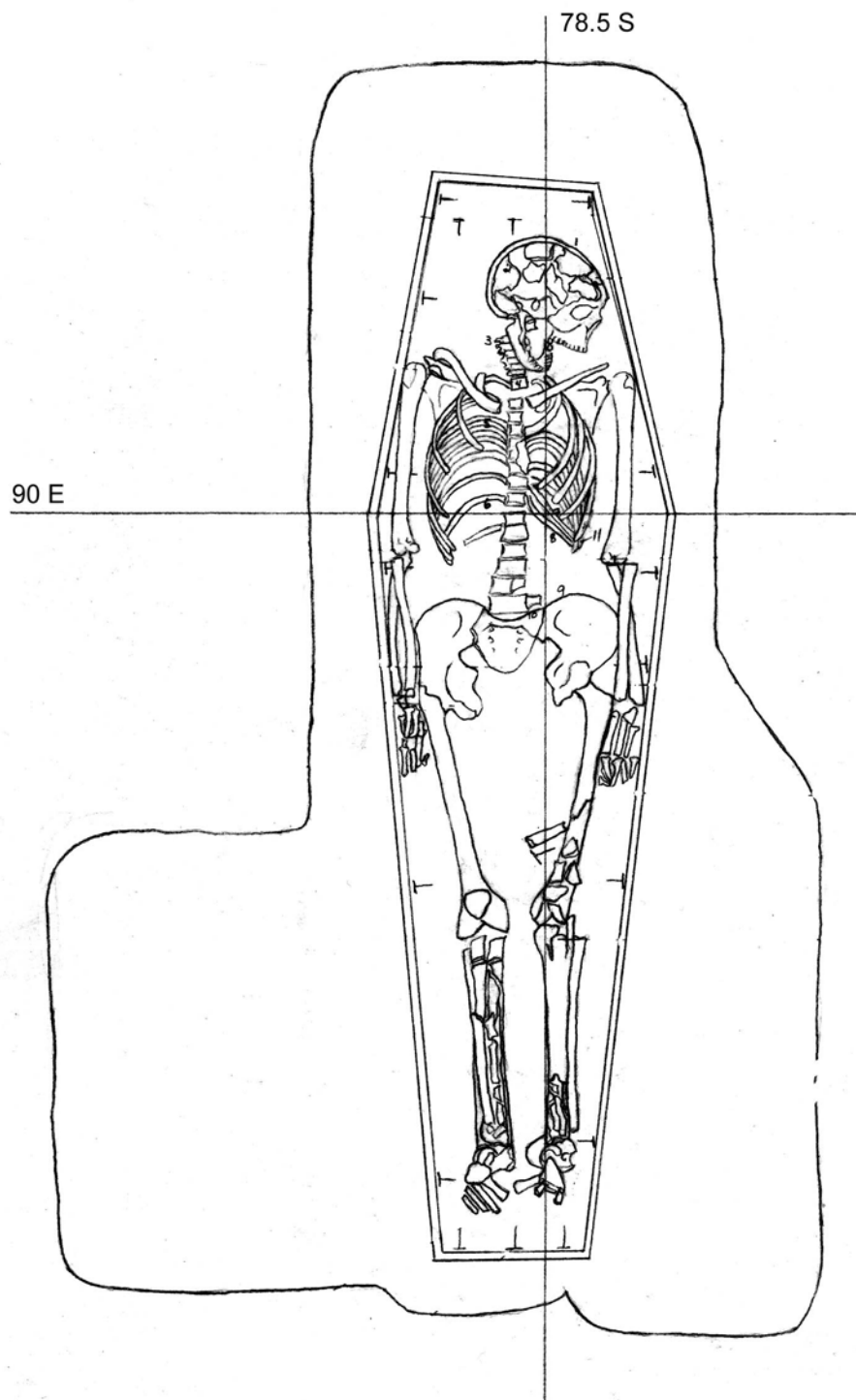
The woman had been laid with her head to the west, in a supine position with her arms resting at her sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, with most bones broken or eroded, but fairly complete. Excavators noted that the left femur had been broken with

a shovel. The bones had dried out during the excavation, then sustained water damage when it rained.

Burials 206 and 161, both children's burials, flanked Burial 159, with Burial 206 on the south side and Burial 161 on the north side. Field records are somewhat ambiguous regarding the stratigraphic relationship among these burials. When excavators first exposed the burials, in late January 1992, they believed that Burial 159 intruded upon the others. The final field drawing for Burial 159, however, executed in mid-February, shows its grave shaft outline encompassing both of the child burials (which were excavated later). The elevations of all three burials corresponded, and they were oriented parallel to one another. Either Burial 159 was interred subsequent to Burial 206 and possibly also Burial 161, or all three were interred together.

If the infants' graves were prior, then it is possible they were part of a row that also included a third infant, Burial 220, just to the south. The three graves were evenly spaced about two feet apart and parallel.

In the absence of material evidence to place the interment more precisely, Burial 159 was assigned to the default Middle Group.

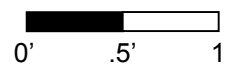


**Burial #: 159**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/13/92

Drawing #: 415



## **Burial 160**

Series 22

Catalog # 906

Datum Point: 52

Grid coordinates: S73/E98.5

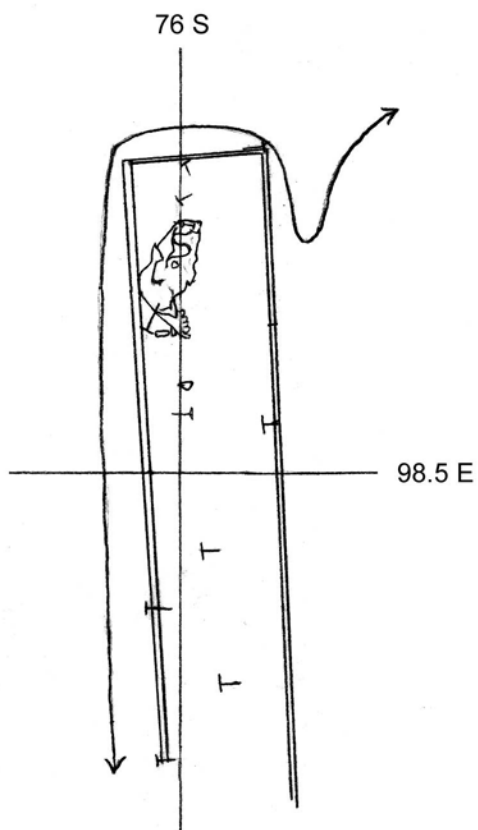
Elevation of cranium: 3.10' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 160 was of a child between 3 ½ and 5 ½ years old. Associated soil was described as yellow-grey silt/clay, from which no artifacts were recovered. The northern edge of the grave shaft was poorly defined due to the adjacent Burial 163, and the eastern end of the burial had been destroyed by machinery before archaeologists began hand excavations in this area. Based on the extant western edge of the grave shaft outline, it was essentially rectangular and quite narrow (as was the coffin).

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.22', and the bottom was at 2.87'. The child had been interred in a long, very narrow four-sided coffin, with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were poorly preserved and consisted solely of cranium fragments with some teeth present. One shroud pin was found and recorded *in situ* on the cranium (two shank fragments were recovered).

Based on photographs taken during excavation, Burial 160 cut into the south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 163. Burial 160 also overlay the northeast corner of Burial 232 by 0.37'. Burial 160 has been designated Middle Group, in the absence of evidence that would place it otherwise.

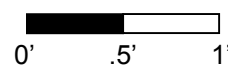


**Burial #: 160**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 1/26/92

Drawing #: 349



## **Burial 161**

Series 54

Catalog # 908

Datum Point: 52a

Grid coordinates: S74.5/E90

Elevation of highest element: 3.27' asl (nail)

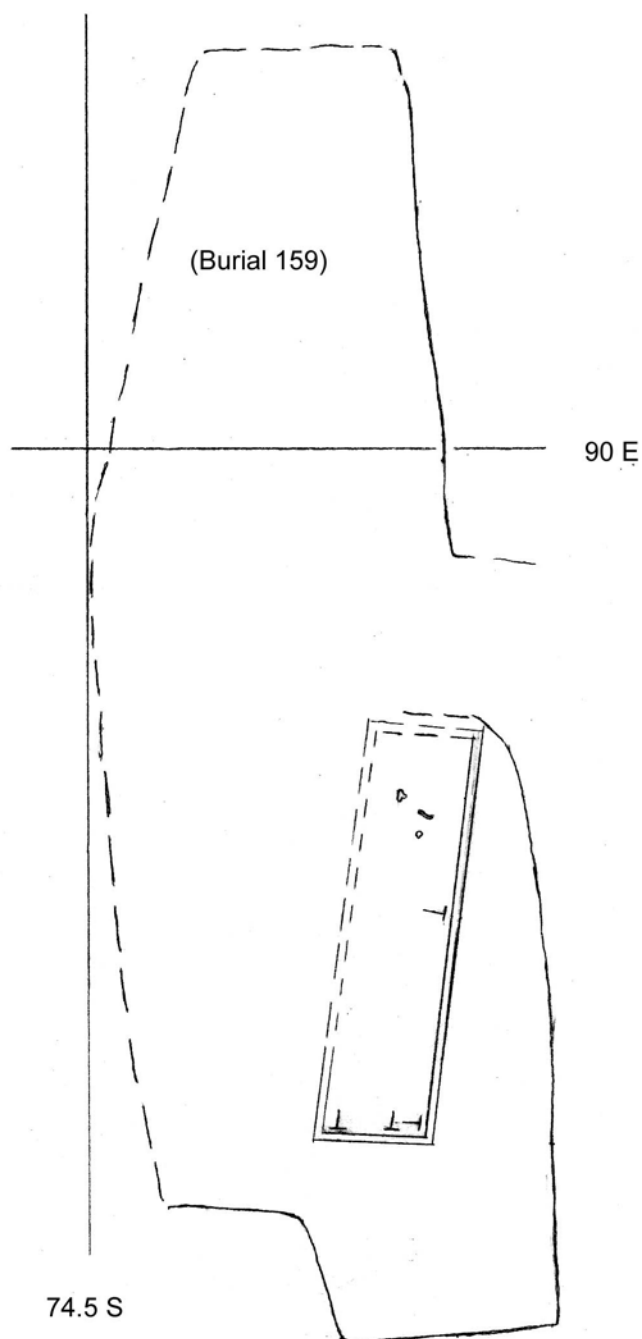
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 161 was represented by minimal remains, including only a small amount of organic material (probably decomposed bone) and the remnant of a small coffin. It was probably of an infant or small child, based on the dimensions of the remains of the coffin (2.2' in length, and about 0.5' wide).

The coffin was rectangular in shape based on surviving wood stains and nail locations. The four nails recorded *in situ* (three at the foot and one on the north side) were never cataloged in the laboratory, and may have been mislabeled or lost during the removal of the burial. A seed was noted in the field records, but was also missing when the sample bag was opened in the lab. No other items were recovered from this burial.

Both Burial 161 and Burial 206, another infant-sized grave, flanked Burial 159, a woman of about 30. Burial 206 lay on the south side and Burial 161 on the north side. Field records are somewhat ambiguous regarding the stratigraphic relationship among these burials. When excavators first exposed the burials, in late January 1992, they believed that Burial 159 intruded upon the others. The field drawings for Burial 159, however, show its grave shaft outline encompassing one or both of the child burials (which were excavated later). The elevations of all three burials corresponded, and they were oriented parallel to one another. Either Burial 159 was interred subsequent to Burial 206 and possibly also Burial 161, or all three were interred together. In the absence of any material evidence to the place them more precisely, all three burials were assigned to the Middle Group.

It is also possible that Burials 206 and 161, if prior to Burial 159, were part of a row of infant graves that also included Burial 220 to the south. The three infant burials were spaced evenly, about two feet apart, and were parallel.

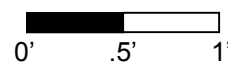


**Burial #: 161**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/23/92

Drawing #: 447



## Burial 162

Catalog # 909

Datum Point: 59

Grid coordinates: S55/E51.5

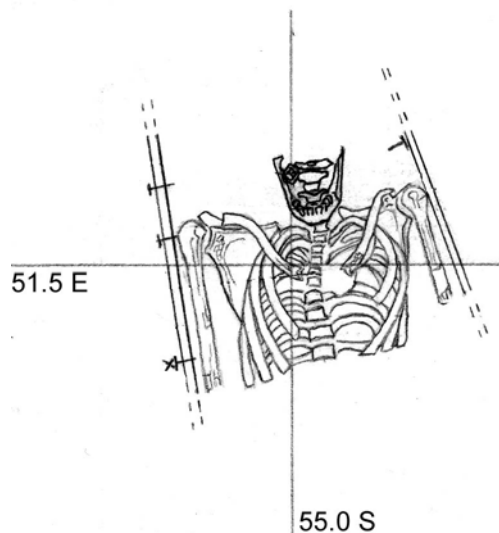
Elevation of cranium: 2.31' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 162 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. Only a small portion of the grave shaft outline was visible, on the north side of the burial. The shaft fill was described as very compact, mottled, silty clay. The west end of the burial was truncated by a stone foundation (the west side of a structure on Lot 14), and the east end was truncated by a major 19<sup>th</sup> century disturbance at the middle of the lot. The human skeletal remains consisted only of the mandible, upper torso, and humeri. One fragment each of iron nail, shell, and unidentified animal bone were found in the coffin lid soil sample, but these items were probably present in the grave fill matrix.

Coffin shape could not be determined. The elevation of the top was recorded at 2.51' and the bottom at 1.99'. The man had been placed in a supine position with his head to the west. Four nails were recorded *in situ* on the coffin sides.

Burial 162 did not overlap with any other burials. It may have been in a north-south row of burials that also included Burials 125 and 188 to the south. These were also truncated by the building foundation on the west and the additional disturbance to the east. Due to its location north of the former fence line, Burial 162 has been designated Late Group.

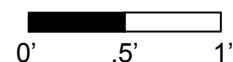


### Burial #: 162

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 1/27/92

Drawing #: 351





## **Burial 163**

Series 22

Catalog # 910

Datum Point: 52

Grid coordinates: S74.5/E99

Elevation of cranium: 2.18' asl

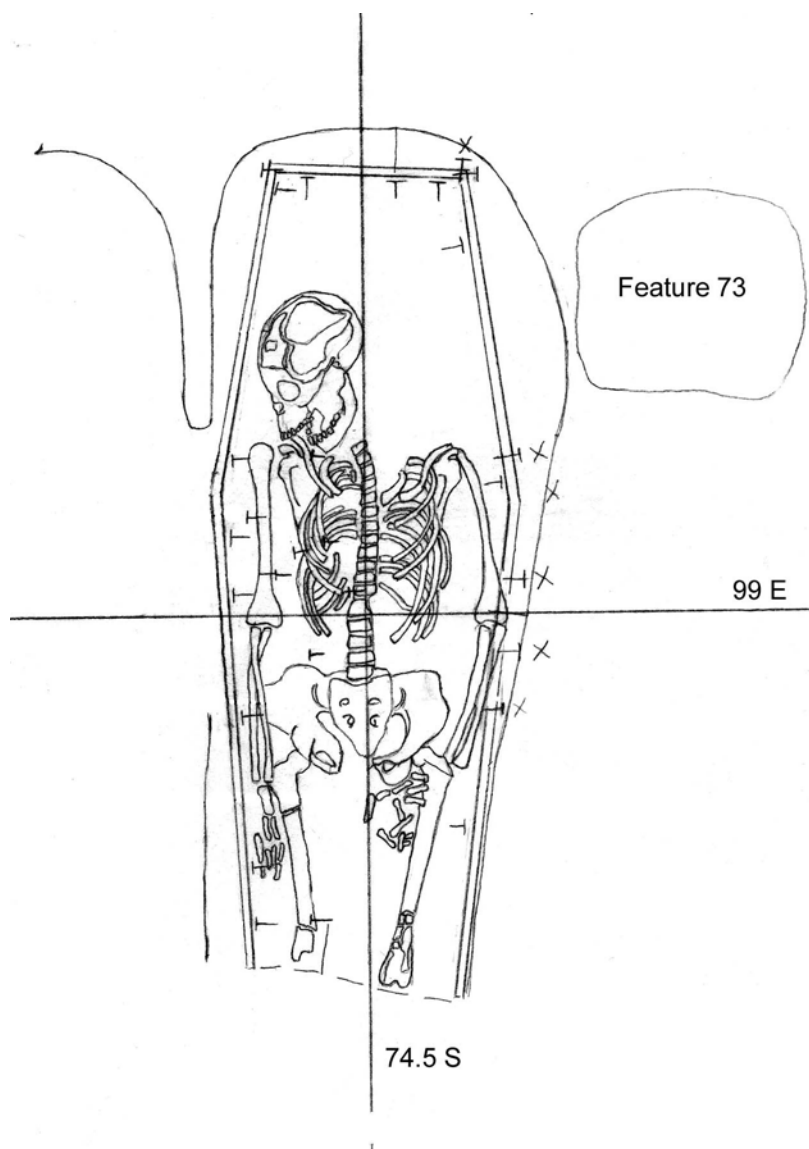
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 163 was of a probable man between 18 and 24 years of age. The eastern end of the burial (below the knees) had been destroyed by machine excavation before archaeologists began hand excavations in this area. The grave shaft outline was ovoid on the west and its southern side was obscured by Burial 160. Associated soil was described as yellow-grey silt/clay; no artifacts were recovered from the soil.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.03' and the bottom was reached at 1.84'. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, including a line of five vertically-oriented nails on the north side attaching the lid to the sides. Several "extra" nails were recorded beneath the torso, all oriented horizontally and pointed to the north; it is possible they had fallen from the top of the south side of the coffin. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west, his arms at his sides. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition when exposed, with bones crushed and eroded. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found in association with the deceased.

A soil feature labeled Feature 73 and identified as a possible posthole was located immediately adjacent to the north end of the Burial 163 grave shaft. This feature was very shallow, squared, and about 1.4' wide. It contained large cobbles and a single sherd of glass. Because of a discrepancy in recording, it is not possible to determine the bottom depth of the post hole. Its location is a few feet south of the projected fence line that once marked the cemetery's northern boundary.

Burial 160 cut into the south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 163. Both burials were assigned to the Middle temporal group, absent any evidence that would place them otherwise.

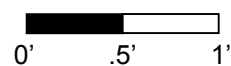


**Burial #: 163**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/25/92

Drawing #: 375



## **Burial 164**

Series 31

Catalog # 916

Datum Point: 61

Grid coordinates: S52.5/E91

Elevation of Cranium: 1.47' (metatarsals)

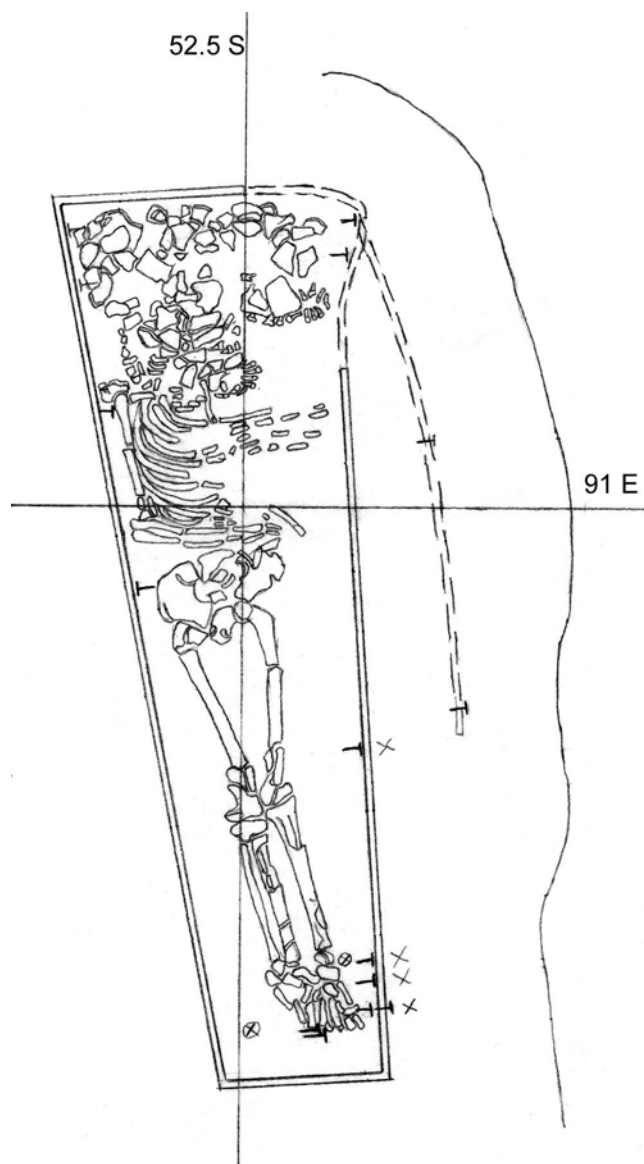
Temporal Group: Late

The child in Burial 164 was between 8 and 13 years old. The grave was located in the central part of Lot 15, well to the north of the fence line that crossed the cemetery and once marked its northern extent. The grave shaft was filled with light brown to yellow-brown sandy silt, from which no artifacts were noted or recovered.

The north and east edges of the four-sided, tapered coffin were disturbed by what excavators described as 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction. The coffin lid rested at an elevation of 1.74', and the coffin bottom was at 1.29'. Numerous coffin nails were found, including at least one in vertical position on the lid. Skeletal high elevation, at the metatarsals, was 1.47', and the skeletal low was 1.31'. The skeleton was badly fractured and flattened, with the upper body and left side disarticulated and/or missing. It was nonetheless clear that the child had been laid out supine, legs extended and head to the west. The right arm was crossed over the torso, and the left arm was missing. No artifacts were found in direct association with this burial.

The grave shaft outline for Burial 164 was observable only on the north side. The northwest corner of this grave overlay the south edge of Burial 244, whose coffin lid rested 0.31' below the bottom of Burial 164's coffin. It appears that Burial 244 was already in place when Burial 164 was laid to rest. It does not appear that the later interment impacted the burial below. The description of the grave fill (yellow/grey/red mottled clay) for Burial 244 differs markedly from that for Burial 164, and it is possible that a layer of fill or outwash from the hillside had covered the area in the interval between these interments.

These two child burials, along with the 9-month-old child in Burial 166 further to the south, were situated between two parallel northwest-southeast trending rows of adult burials, predominately of men. Because the grave was located north of the onetime fence, Burial 164 has been designated Late Group.

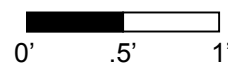


**Burial #: 164**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/8/92

Drawing #: 394



## **Burial 165**

Series 18

Catalog # 919

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S62.5/E73

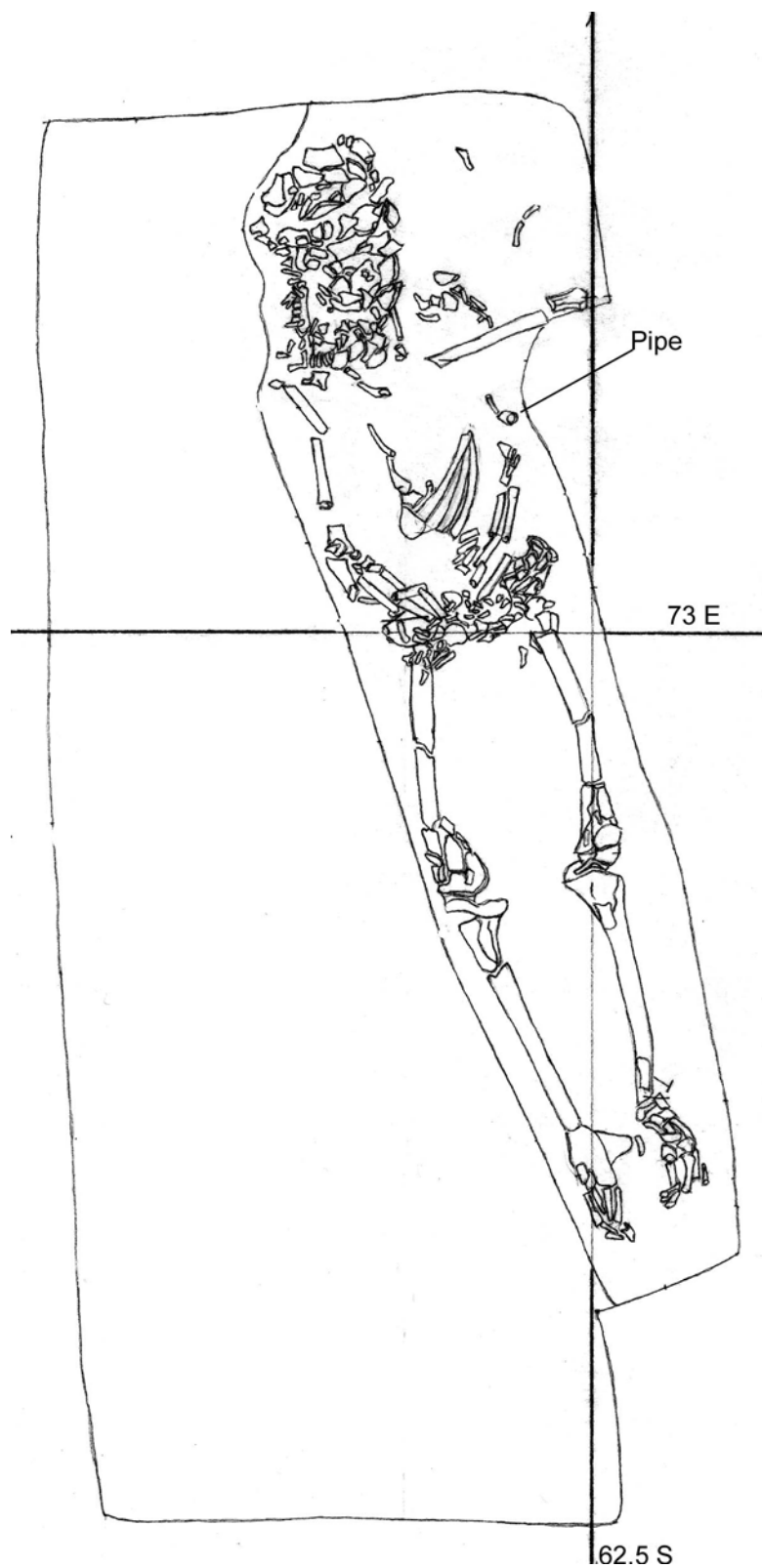
Depth measurements for Burial 165 were taken from Datum Point 42A, for which no elevation was recorded.

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 165 contained the remains of an individual of undetermined age and sex, who was apparently buried without a coffin. Associated soil was described as grey silt mottled with yellow clay and red sand, but no grave cut outline was visible. As excavation of the burial began, a circular disturbance was recorded on the south side near west end. To the east along the southern edge a section of a coffin board and a two nails were found, but these were intrusive from Burial 137 above. As the remains were exposed, it became apparent that the western part of Burial 165 had been severely disturbed. This was interpreted in the field as being due to another burial; however, no burial was excavated to the west.

The deceased had been placed in the ground in the supine position with the head to the west, hands crossed over the pelvis. The skeletal remains were crushed and displaced above the pelvis. A patella was also displaced, recovered at a higher elevation than the long bones. A disarticulated humerus from another individual was found in the northwest corner of the burial. Pieces of a clay tobacco pipe (consisting of a stem and bowl that join) of European manufacture were found near the left arm. The pipe stem had a 4/64" bore diameter, and the bowl was plain and footless. One nail was noted near the left ankle, but this is likely to be intrusive from Burial 137.

Burial 165 was beneath Burial 137, a coffined adult of undetermined sex who was between 25 and 35 years old at death. This overlying burial was offset slightly to the south. The later interment may have been placed deliberately with reference to the first, and the pair was spatially separated from other burials. Burials 165 and 137 were roughly aligned in a row of coffinless burials that included Burials 223, 150, 199 (all women between 20 and 40 years of age) and 211 (a possible man of undetermined age). The row spanned the line of post holes marking a fence that once crossed the site, and it probably post-dated the 1760s fence. Based on this positioning, Burial 165 was assigned to the Late Group.

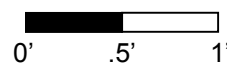


**Burial #: 165**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/17/92

Drawing #: 434



## **Burial 166**

Catalog # 920

Datum Point: 61

Grid coordinates: S55.5/E92.5

Elevation of cranium: 2.1' asl

Temporal Group: Late

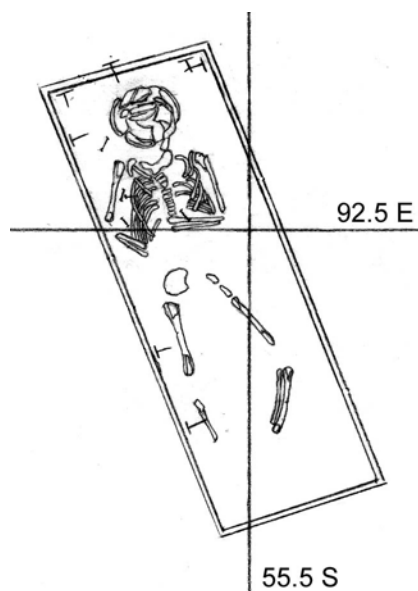
Burial 166 was of an infant between 6 and 12 months old. The grave shaft soil was described as sandy clay with tan, rust and grey mottles with some charcoal and brick particles; however, no grave shaft outline was recorded on the field drawings. Only a bovine metatarsus and an unidentified seed were recovered from the fill.

The coffin of Burial 166 was rectangular. Its lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.18' and its bottom at 1.91'. Field records indicated that the grave was very shallow and that the foot end of the coffin was slightly disturbed. Coffin wood was preserved only from the lower one-third of the coffin. Several nails were recorded *in situ* on the coffin's north and west sides.

The infant had been laid in the coffin with the head to the west in the supine position. The arms were flexed and laid across the torso. Field records indicated that the skeletal remains were water damaged, and that bones were broken, the ends of shafts and border of bones missing and eroded. The skull was smashed and no wrist or ankle bones were present.

Eight straight pins were recorded *in situ*; two on the cranium, one on the right ribs and the rest in the torso area.

Burial 166 was located near the foot end of Burial 191, at a slightly higher elevation. Burial 191 was of a man approximately 27 years old, buried without a coffin. No stratigraphic overlap between the two was recorded (Burial 166 was excavated two weeks prior to Burial 191); however, both burials have been designated Late Group, based on their positioning north of the graveyard's earlier boundary fence.

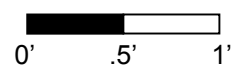


**Burial #: 166**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/31/92

Drawing #: 359





## **Burial 167**

Catalog # 923

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S86.5/E65

Elevation of cranium: 2.56' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

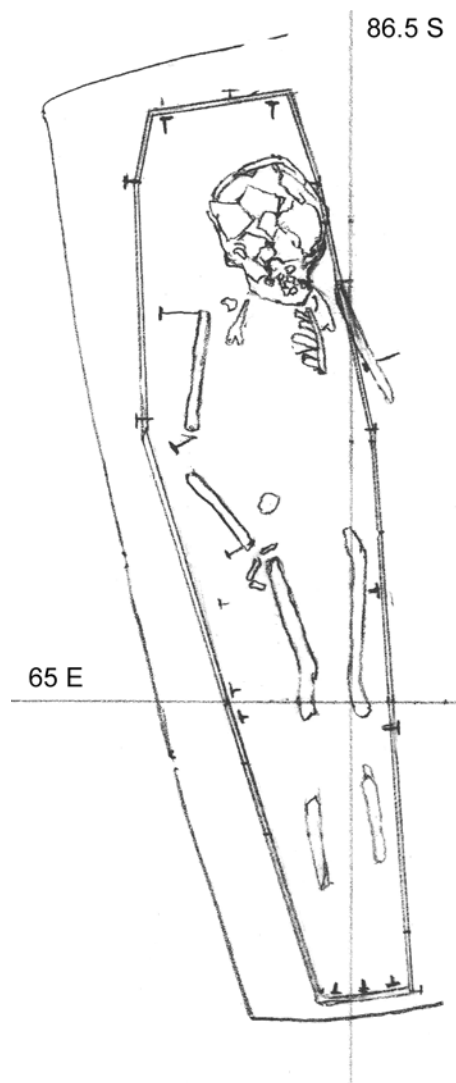
Burial 167, located at the north edge of Republican Alley, yielded the remains of a child between 8 ½ and 10 ½ years old. The grave shaft was filled with mottled clayey sand and silty sand, from which no artifacts were recovered. A brick-lined storm drain, Feature 182, overlay the northeast part of the grave by just inches, and a stone foundation (the back of a building that faced Duane Street) also lay 1.85' above its northern edge. Neither of these later features cut into the coffin.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.63' based on nails found *in situ* in the western portion of the burial. A layer of coarse red sand, doubtless the outwash from the drain feature, lay directly over the coffin. The bottom of the burial was at an elevation of 1.68', based on skeletal remains in the eastern section of the burial.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. The child had been laid out in the supine position, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. Skeletal remains were in poor condition with portions of the torso, pelvis, and long bones missing. The soil was extremely wet (due to the presence of the later drain), causing decay.

Two straight pin fragments were examined in the laboratory, but their location within the burial was not recorded. Although the field notes mentioned a possible shroud fragment, it was not depicted on the burial drawing nor cataloged in the lab. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 167 appeared somewhat isolated, but it is possible that adjacent but slightly higher burials were destroyed by 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction. Burial 167 lay lower than other burials in the vicinity, probably reflecting the original topography (the later placement of a drain here attests to this). This burial has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.

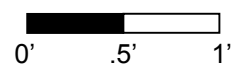


**Burial #: 167**

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 2/1/92

Drawing #: 360



## **Burial 168**

Series 11

Catalog # 924

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E68.5

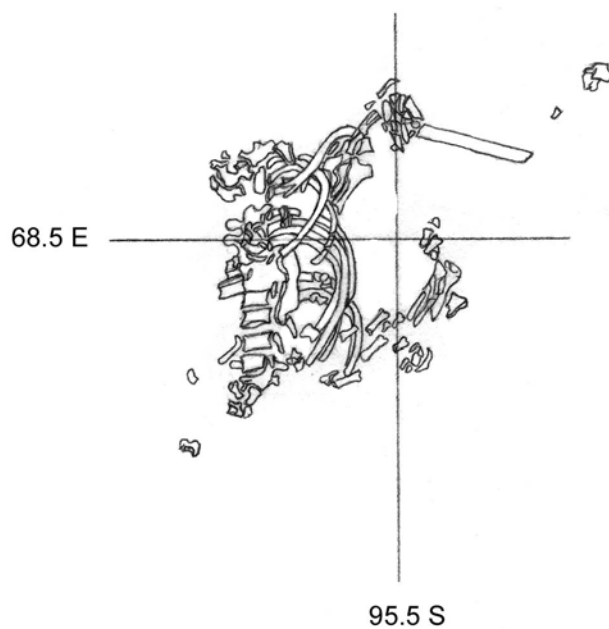
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.87' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 168 yielded the remains of a man of undetermined age. The associated soil was described as dark gray-brown silt mottled with yellow and light grey silt. The field notes indicated that he had no coffin, though given the severely disturbed condition of the burial it cannot be stated with certainty that no coffin had been buried.

Skeletal remains were recorded at elevations of 4.58' to 4.87'. The man had apparently been placed in the supine position, with his head to the west. Disturbed by the builder's trench for a foundation to the south, and possibly earlier by another burial, Burial 168 comprised only the left side of the torso; no cranial remains or remains below the lumbar region were extant. The left humerus had been pushed to the northwest, and bones were found in the builder's trench. No artifacts were recorded in association with Burial 168.

Burial 168 lay .29' above the southwest corner of the Burial 182 coffin lid. It was immediately to the east of Burial 170, and may have been disturbed during the latter's interment. Thus, it appears that Burial 168 post-dates Burial 182, but may pre-date Burial 170. Based on this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 168 was assigned to the Late Middle group.

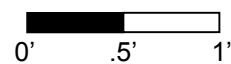


**Burial #: 168**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/2/92

Drawing #: 362



## **Burial 169**

Series 11B

Catalog # 926

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E81

Elevation of cranium: 2.67' asl

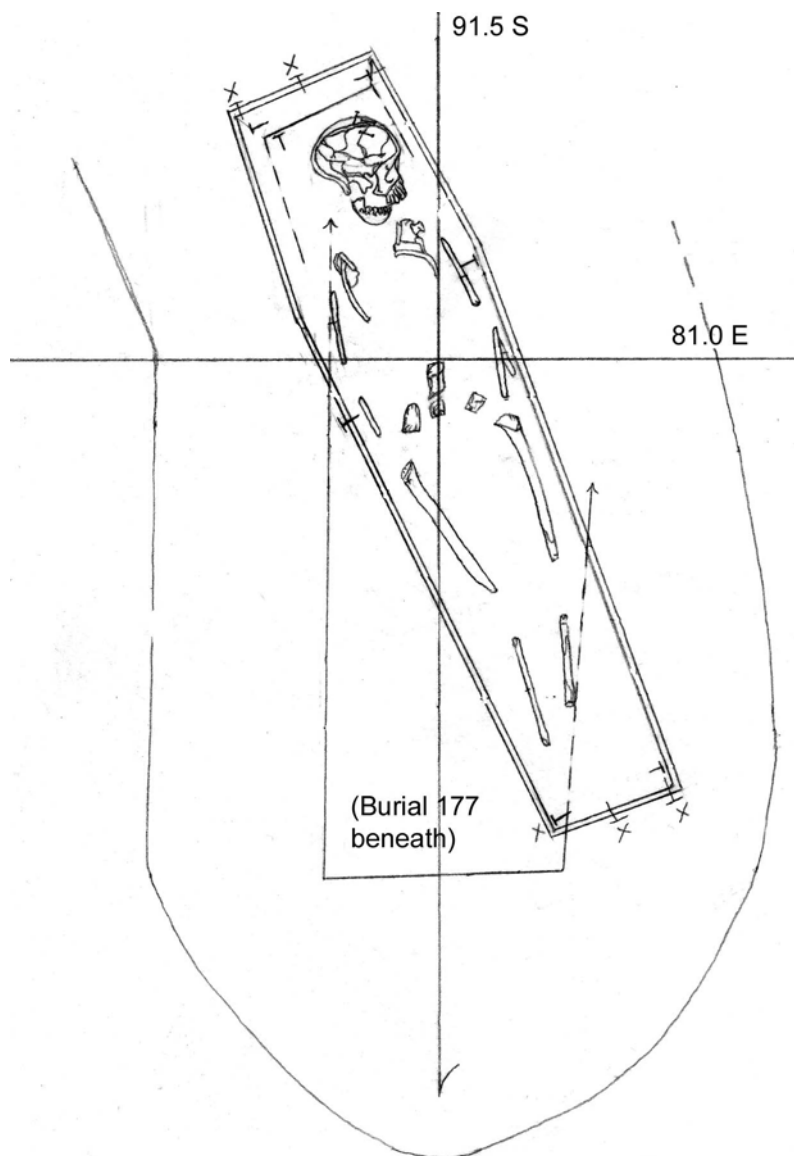
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 169, located in Republican Alley, was of a child between 5 ½ and 9 ½ years of age. Excavation records noted an opening elevation for the grave "pit" of 3.92' and the "pit fill" is described as mottled grey/red-brown sandy clay. This apparently referred to the excavation pit rather than the grave shaft. Drawings and photographs did not indicate a distinct grave shaft outline except in the southwest corner of the cut. The shaft for Burial 169 appeared to have been encompassed largely within the grave shaft of Burial 177, which lay immediately below. A fragment of unidentified animal bone was collected from the grave fill.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.18'. It was poorly preserved with coffin walls slumping in at the top. The shape was not apparent, although after the skeletal remains were fully exposed the north coffin wall seemed to suggest it was hexagonal. This may be a false impression caused by the bowing of the coffin sides as it decayed. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 2.10', slumping into Burial 177 below. The remains were in poor condition. The child was interred with the head to the west, in the supine position, arms at the sides. The cranium and right humerus were recovered separately, but the remaining post-cranial remains had slumped into the underlying Burial 177.

Three straight pins were recorded on the cranium, and several pin fragments and a pin with attached cotton fibers were cataloged in the laboratory, although the latter item may have been the pin mentioned in field notes for Burial 177.

The coffin in Burial 169 lay directly atop the coffin in Early Group Burial 177, which held an adult between 30 and 60 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. The child's coffin had slumped into the adult grave beneath. The Burial 169 grave appeared to have been dug largely into the grave shaft of Burial 177, but the coffins were not aligned. Because of this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 169 has been assigned to the Middle group.

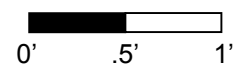


**Burial #: 169**

Drawn by: W. Williams and M. Schur

Date: 2/5/92

Drawing #: 370



## **Burial 170**

Series 11

Catalog # 928

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S96/E65

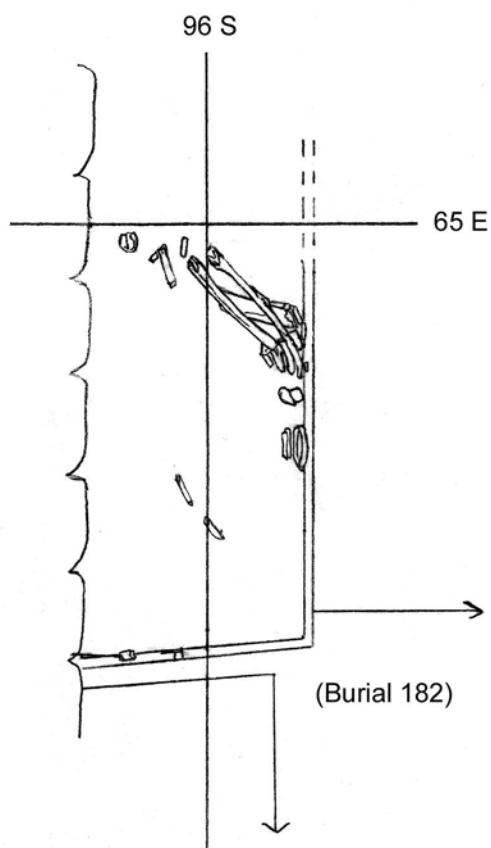
Elevation of highest skeletal material: 4.33' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 170 was a severely disturbed burial located along the south side of Republican Alley. It yielded only bone fragments belonging to a child between 7 and 11 years of age, and the remains of the eastern end of a coffin. Soil associated with the burial was described as dark clay, and no grave shaft was recorded. The grave was probably disturbed during construction of a stone foundation for a structure on Reade Street and perhaps by subsequent interments.

Wood from a coffin of undeterminable shape was first recorded at an elevation of 4.33'. A fragment of "extraneous" bone, possibly belonging to Burial 168 immediately to the east (also very disturbed), was found on top of the coffin's footboard. The coffin bottom lay at an elevation of 3.84'. The only artifact recorded in association with Burial 170 was a single nail recovered from atop the east end of the coffin.

The surviving eastern end of Burial 170 lay directly over the surviving eastern end of Burial 189. Field drawings suggest that Burial 170 cut into and thus post-dates the grave shaft of Burial 182 to the northeast. It is possible Burial 170 also cut into Burial 168 directly to the east, although the latter was 0.54' higher in elevation. Based on these relationships, Burial 170 is designated Late Group.

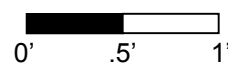


**Burial #: 170**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/7/92

Drawing #: 385





## Burial 171

Catalog # 931

Datum Point: 62

Grid coordinates: S53.5/E99.5

Elevation of cranium: 1.05' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 171 was of a man between 44 and 60 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated site, in an area where interments were relatively sparse. Its shaft fill matrix was reported to be grey-brown silt with light-colored silt and red sand lenses, but the grave appeared to have been dug through a surface midden containing charcoal, slate, and faunal remains. Artifacts in the fill included oyster and hard-shell clam, stoneware vessel fragments and kiln furniture, a single sherd of Staffordshire slipware, fragments of tobacco pipe, brick, and a flattened lead object originally identified as a musket ball. The grave was within the animal waste dump identified in this part of the site: mammal bones included 120 unidentified fragments and 85 cow bones, many of which were metatarsals/metacarpals and phalanges.

The coffin was hexagonal, with nails found *in situ* on the sides and headboard. During excavation, the coffin lid was identified only as flecks of brown wood in the fill, but a knot collected as the lid sample was identified as pine. The sides of the coffin were intermittently preserved and identified as spruce. A very small portion of the foot of the coffin had been disturbed by construction or by an overlying later feature identified as a "channel" or ditch. The coffin lid elevation was 1.65' asl, and the coffin bottom was 0.84' asl at the head, 0.65' asl at the feet.

The body was laid supine with hands over the pelvis, head to the west. The bones, particularly in the lower body, were described as eroded and brittle, and the cranium was crushed. Field records noted a pipe notch in the left premolars.

Artifacts included several straight pins. One was recorded on the lumbar vertebra, several among the right ribs, and one on the sternum, the latter depicted as curved. Fragments of a copper-alloy ring, originally identified as shroud pins, were recovered; it seems likely that this ring was recorded in the field as the sternum pin. It was subsequently identified as a possible button ring. None of the other pins were recoverable.

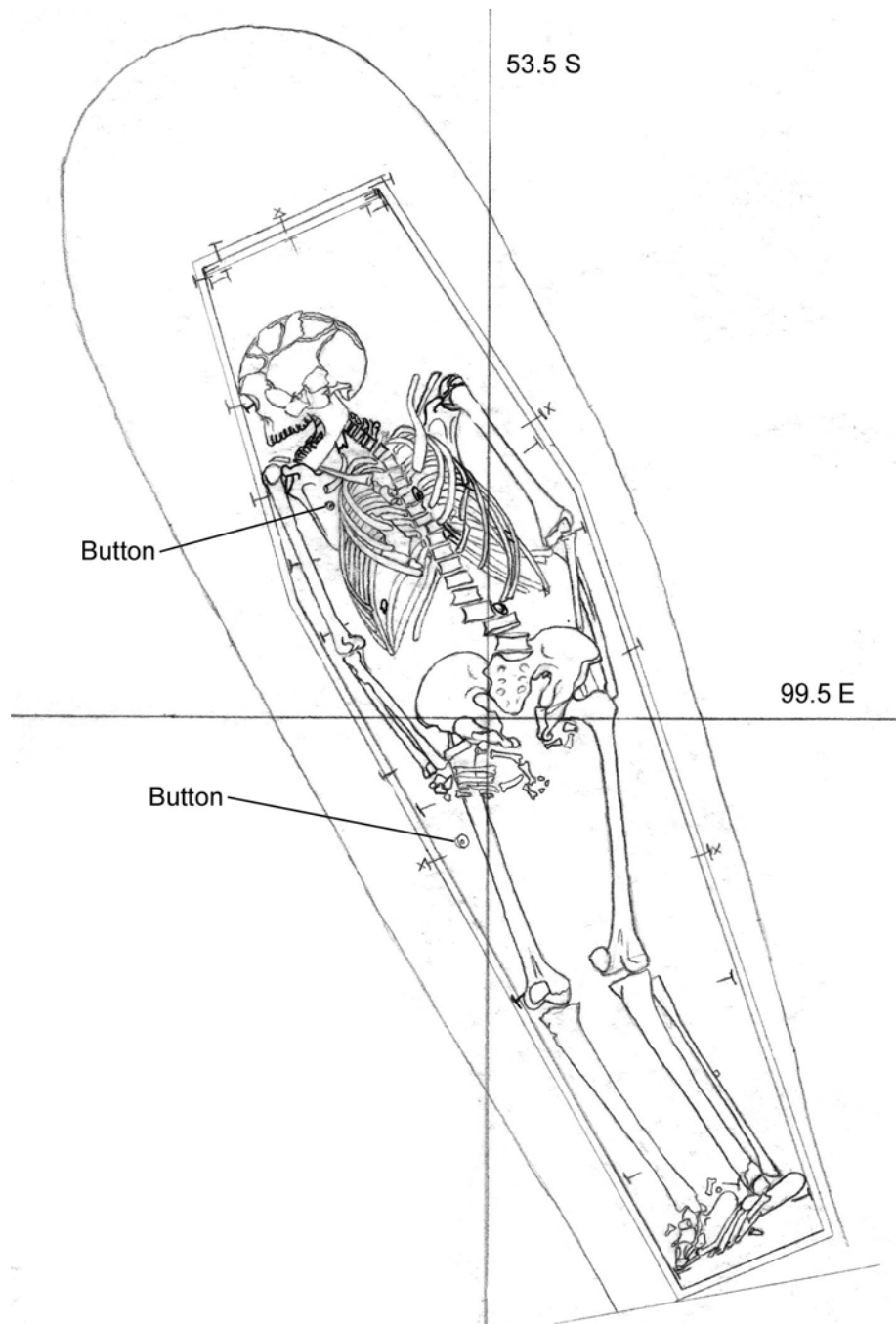
A center drilled, turned bone button measuring 22 mm in diameter was found alongside the right femur. A similar button, 10 mm in diameter, was found on the right scapula.

The grave was aligned in an apparent north-south row with Burials 209, 179, 180, 190, 173, and 205. These burials comprised a broad



demographic range, but all had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced. Since construction destroyed burials further to the south, it cannot be determined whether this possible row continued southward and included Burials 192 and 193.

Because of its location to the north of the line of post holes marking the former fence, Burial 171 has been assigned to the Late Group.

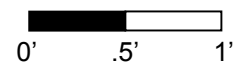


**Burial #: 171**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/12/92

Drawing #: 408



## **Burial 172**

Catalog # 935

Datum Point: 67

Grid coordinates: S40.5/E88

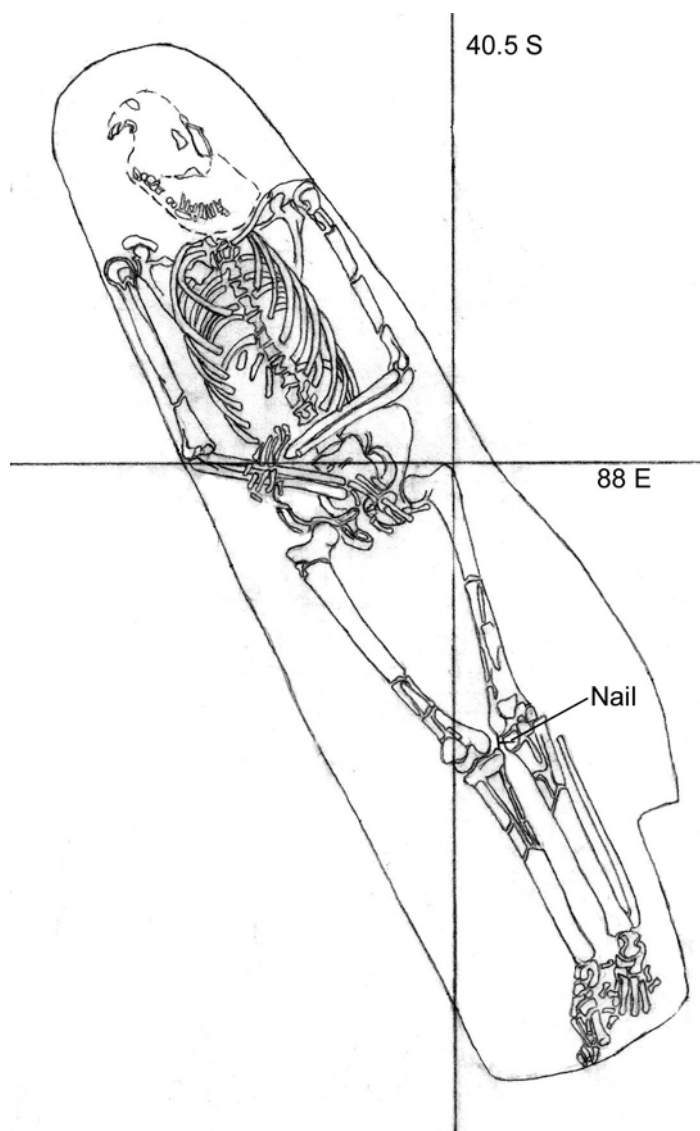
Elevation of cranium: 1.61' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 172 was of a woman between 25 and 36 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, at the center of Lot 15. Its shaft fill was described as yellowish-brown clay loam, and contained two sherds of glazed stoneware, one sherd of undecorated redware, and one sherd of undecorated creamware. A nail and a fragment of wood 1" long by ½" wide were also found in the grave fill, but they were not from a coffin.

The woman had been buried without a coffin, with her head to the west and resting in a supine position. The left forearm was flexed at a right angle and the right forearm was flexed at a 45° angle. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, the skull and face crushed and the teeth loose. The skull was described as an amorphous mass. The lower skeleton was wet due to leakage within the excavation shelter. No artifacts were recovered in direct association with this burial.

Because this grave was located north of the onetime boundary fence, Burial 172 has been assigned to the Late temporal group.

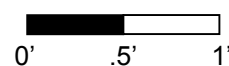


**Burial #: 172**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/9/92

Drawing #: 396



### **Burial 173**

Catalog #: 936

Datum Point: 62

Grid coordinates: S57/E101

Elevation of Cranium: 0.55' asl

Temporal Group: Late

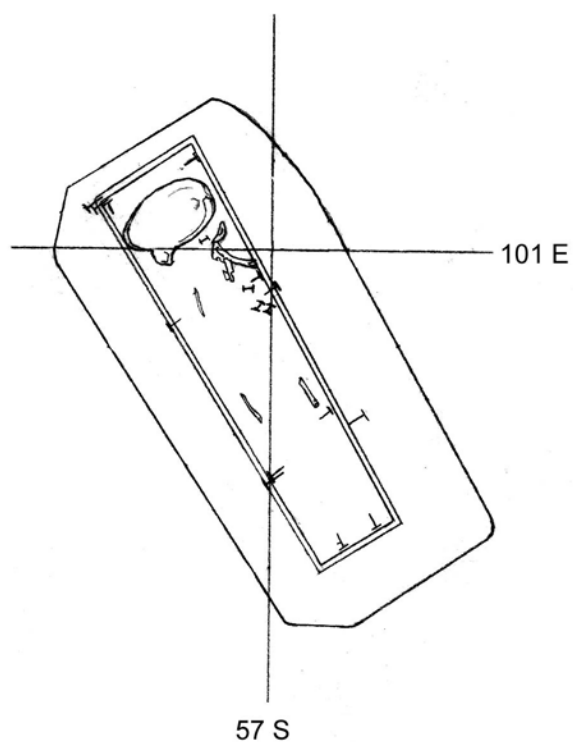
Burial 173 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, along the east edge of Lot 16. The soil in the grave shaft was observed to be mottled tan, grey and orange-brown clayey silt, flecked with charcoal and brick fragments, with large rocks scattered throughout. The fill contained 4 sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, a fragment of pipe stem, and 3 oyster valve fragments. Two fragments of animal bone were recovered: a longbone from a small mammal, and a portion of a cow's ulna.

The small rectangular coffin appeared to have collapsed outward, but portions of the coffin bottom were fairly well preserved. All four edges of the coffin floor had horizontal nails *in situ*. A sample of coffin wood was collected but not identified for species. Skeletal high elevation was at the cranium, at 0.55' asl, and the skeletal low was 0.45' asl, at the left femur. The infant's remains were poorly preserved, and little bone was found intact. Portions of the cranium remained, and some teeth were visible *in situ*. Excavators identified portions of the left humerus and right femur, but the remains were described as more of a stain than actual bone, and the soil within the coffin area was observed to be wet and clayey. The child was laid out with his or her head toward the west, in an extended position.

Excavators recorded 4 straight pins in the chest and arm area, but they do not appear to have been recovered. Fragments of copper alloy, presumably from pins, were found in the soil pedestal beneath the remains. A piece of 4mm lead shot was recovered from the burial, in the eastern part of the coffin; this item may have been present in the soil matrix, or may have been directly associated with the deceased. It was placed in the coffin for reburial.

Burial 173 appears to have been aligned in a north-south row with Burials 171, 179, 180, 190, 205, and 209. These burials comprised a broad demographic range, but all had similar orientations, and were fairly evenly spaced (with the exception of this child and the child in Burial 190, which are more closely spaced). Since construction destroyed burials further to the south, it cannot be determined whether this possible row continued southward and included Burials 192 and 193.

Because of its location north of the fence post line, Burial 173 is assigned to the Late Group.

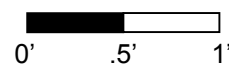


**Burial #: 173**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/4/92

Drawing #: 366



## **Burial 174**

Series 19

Catalog # 940

Datum Point: 50

Grid coordinates: S60.5/E90

Elevation of Cranium: 2.31' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 174 was of a man between 17 and 18 years old. Most of the grave shaft outline was discernable (except at the head of the grave), and it appeared to be rectangular in shape. The grave fill soil was described as mottled silty clay with small amounts of sand, and it contained kiln furniture (two spacer fragments and one whole spacer), a fragment of olive green glass, a cow molar, and fragments of clam shell.

The man's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.76', recorded in the southeast corner. Hexagonal in shape, it was well preserved, with cracks in the boards visible. Nails were recorded in situ, including eight vertical top nails attaching the lid to the sides. Fragments of a tack and one other possible tack were identified among the coffin nails during laboratory examination. The coffin was drawn in plan and cross-section. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 1.80', recorded in the southwest corner.

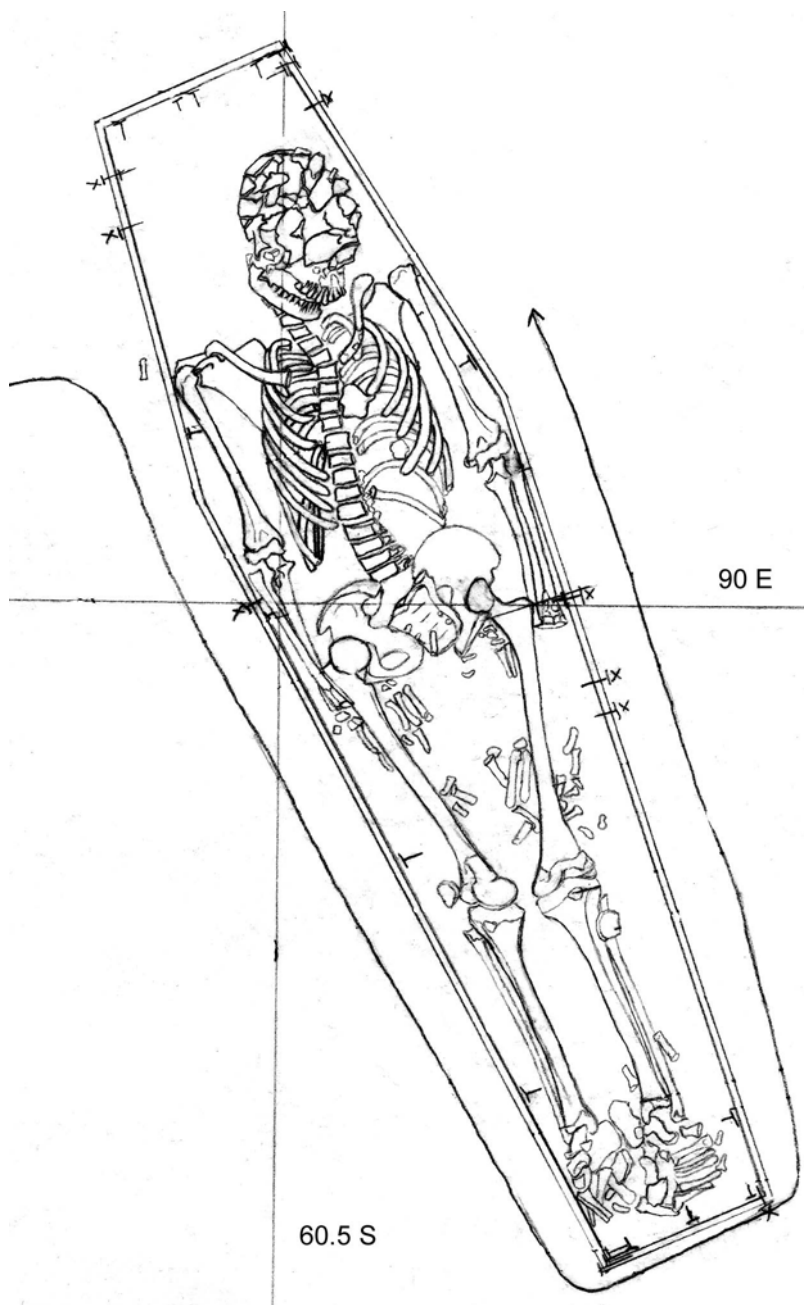
Two straight pin fragments were recovered from a flotation soil sample taken from the coffin lid; it is likely these were present in the soil matrix or were directly associated with the bones, but they may have been placed on the lid deliberately. The pin fragments were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man had been placed with his head to the west, in the supine position, with arms at his sides. The cranium was crushed and the lower vertebrae, pelvic area and hands were somewhat disturbed. The skeletal remains were described as being in poor condition with multiple fractures. The skull was crushed and distorted and the hand bones were scattered along the medial sides of the femora.

Two highly-degraded pewter buttons were recovered during cleaning of the human remains in the laboratory. They were located on the lumbar vertebrae and the right innominate. They were not measurable and had no identifying attributes.

Burial 174 was located in Lot 15 and may have been part of a row of burials beginning in the north with Burial 194 and also including Burials 191 and 158. All of these graves were of adult males, ranging in age from late teens to thirties. Burial 174 was placed partially on top of the foot end of Burial 134 but only cut into the grave shaft. Because of the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 174, like all of the above-listed burials, has been assigned to the Late Group.



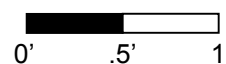


**Burial #: 174**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/9/92

Drawing #: 395



## **Burial 175**

Series 34

Catalog #941

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S72/E64.5

Elevation of vertebra: 4.44' asl

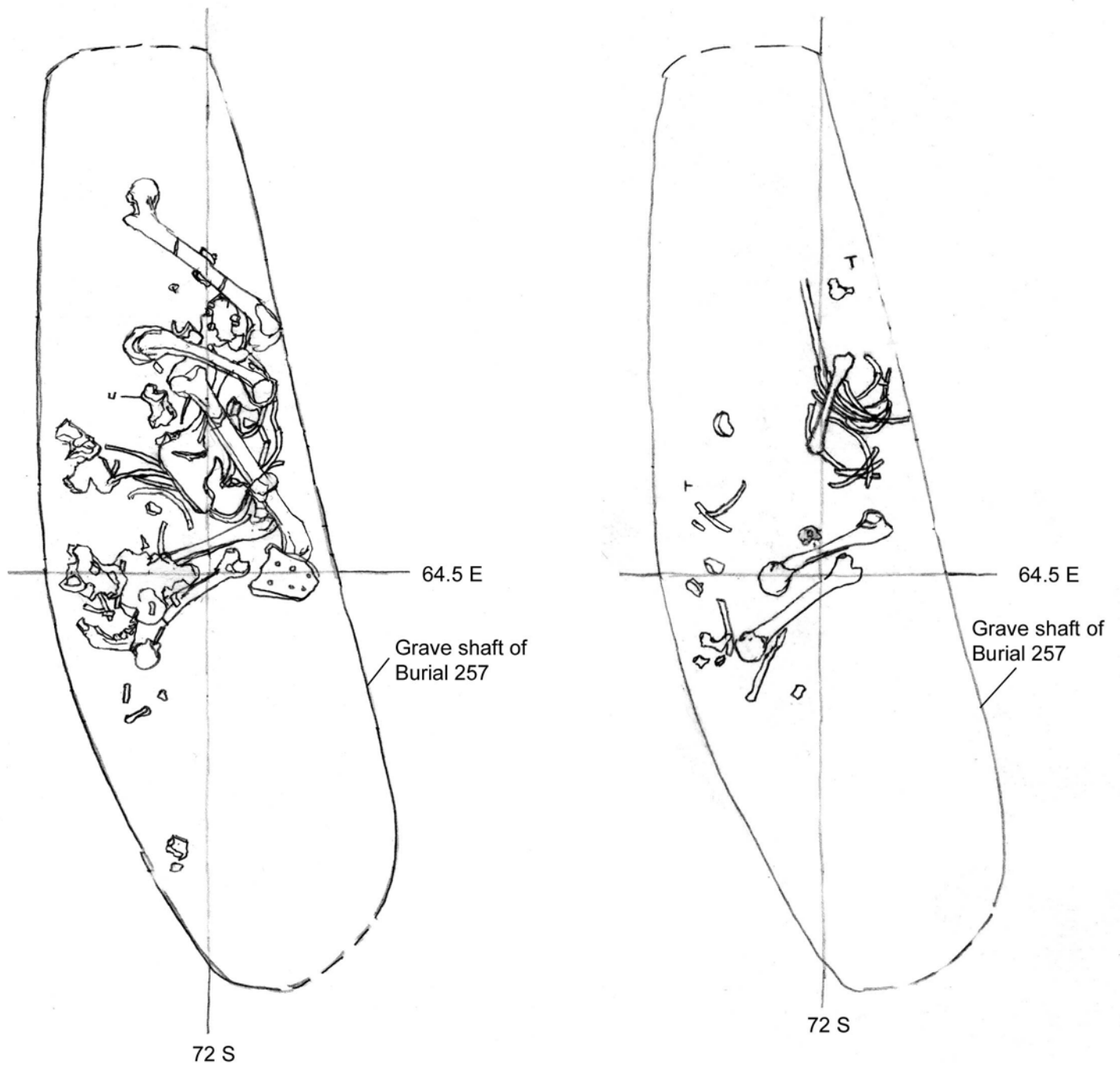
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 175 was of a man between 24 and 28 years of age. The grave had been completely disturbed by the interment of Burial 257, and the disarticulated bones from Burial 175 were redeposited in the grave shaft above the later coffin. It is possible the exhumation of the bones was deliberate, and that Burial 175 represents an intentional secondary burial. The grave shaft fill soil was mottled bluish yellow and light brown. It contained two clay pipe stems, four pearlware sherds (providing a *terminus post quem* of circa 1780, but only for the later burial), one redware sherd, ten nail fragments, four oyster shell fragments, and one cow bone.

There was evidence of a coffin for the disturbed burial, but the shape could not be determined. Excavators noted that two nails found underneath Burial 257 may have belonged to Burial 175, but were not bagged separately from Burial 257's nails. While the excavator took down the coffin walls of Burial 257 on all sides, one nail was found 6" west of the western coffin line. Another nail was found about 4-6" south of the southern part of the coffin wall. The excavator indicated that there appeared to be a coffin line in association with this nail. Fragments of a long bone and a possible hand bone were found underneath Burial 257; these may have been part of Burial 175.

The skeletal elements were in fair condition though disarticulated. A straight pin was associated with Burial 175 but the provenience was not recorded.

Burials 257 and 175 were along the alignment of the fence line that crossed the cemetery and once marked its northern extent. One post hole from the fence (Feature 67) was directly west of the burials, another (Feature 105) abutted them on the southeast and may have been cut into by one or both of the burials. Burial 257 apparently post-dated the fence, and thus has been assigned to the Late Group. The artifacts in the shaft fill, which corroborate Burial 275's dating, do not provide a TPQ for Burial 175, leaving the relative dating of the earlier burial ambiguous. In the absence of definitive evidence, Burial 175 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.

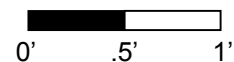


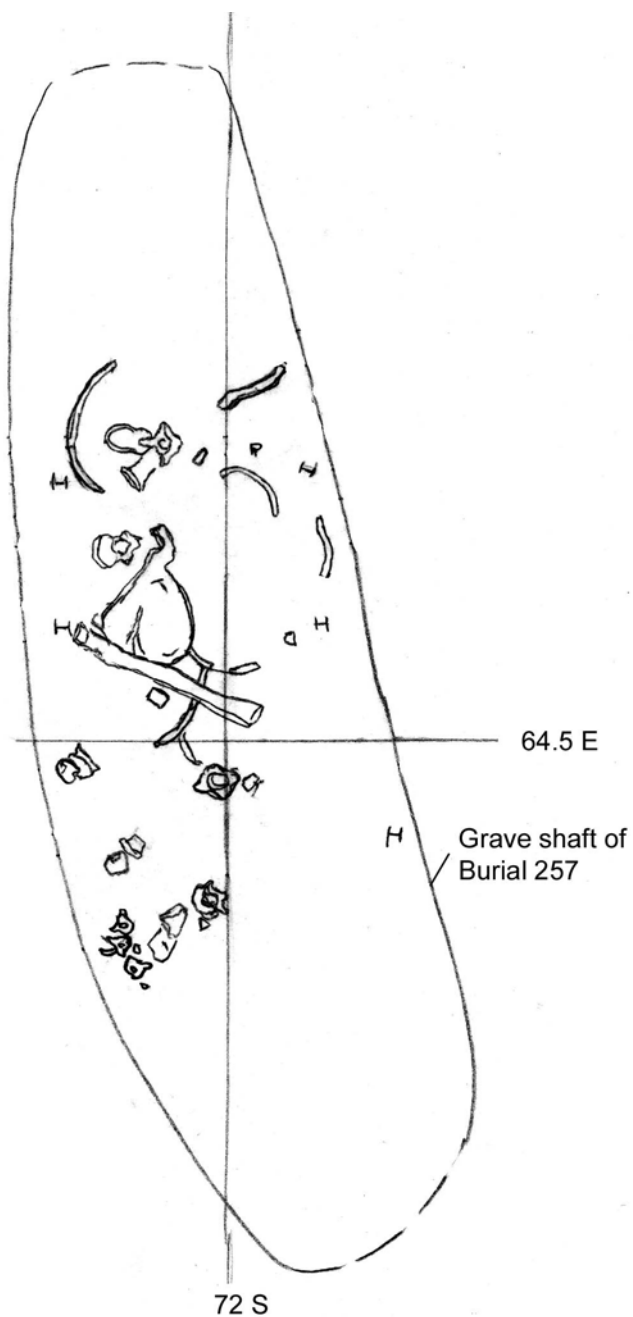
**Burial #: 175 (in sequence)**

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 3/10/92

Drawing #: 1205, 1206



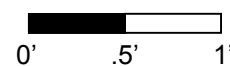


**Burial #: 175 (in sequence)**

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 3/12/92

Drawing #: 1207



## Burial 176

Series 17

Catalog # 942 and 1479

Datum Point: 58 (Datum 80A indicated on burial form and drawing # 459)

Grid coordinates: S74.5/E66

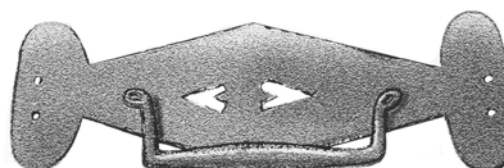
Elevation of cranium: 3.10' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 176 was of a man between 20 and 24 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 14, along the south side of a row of post holes that mark one or more fences that crossed the cemetery from southwest to northeast along the patent boundary. Soil in the grave shaft consisted of dark grey-brown fine silt mottled with yellow silt, and a few rock inclusions. The grave shaft outline was apparent along the east and northeast edges at the start of excavation, at an elevation of 4.46'. The west end of the burial had been disturbed, probably by the erection of the temporary shelter that was in use during the archaeological excavation.

The coffin lid, hexagonal in shape, was at elevations of 4.46' to 4.06'. It was decorated with tacks along the perimeter, spaced 2 inches apart. 60 tacks were recorded *in situ*. Six inverted bail handles with back plates were also recovered, two on each side, one at the foot, and one in the disturbed area at the western end (the latter was retrieved when a balk was cleared). These handles had been attached to the sides of the coffin through pairs of screw holes in each "ear," approximately 1 inch below the lid. The five recovered *in situ* were numbered in the field as artifacts 176.1, 176.1A, 176.2, 176.3, 176.4, and 176.5. The sixth was assigned Catalog # 1479 in the lab. A screw was also recorded on the lid at the foot of the coffin; it may have been associated with the foot handle.

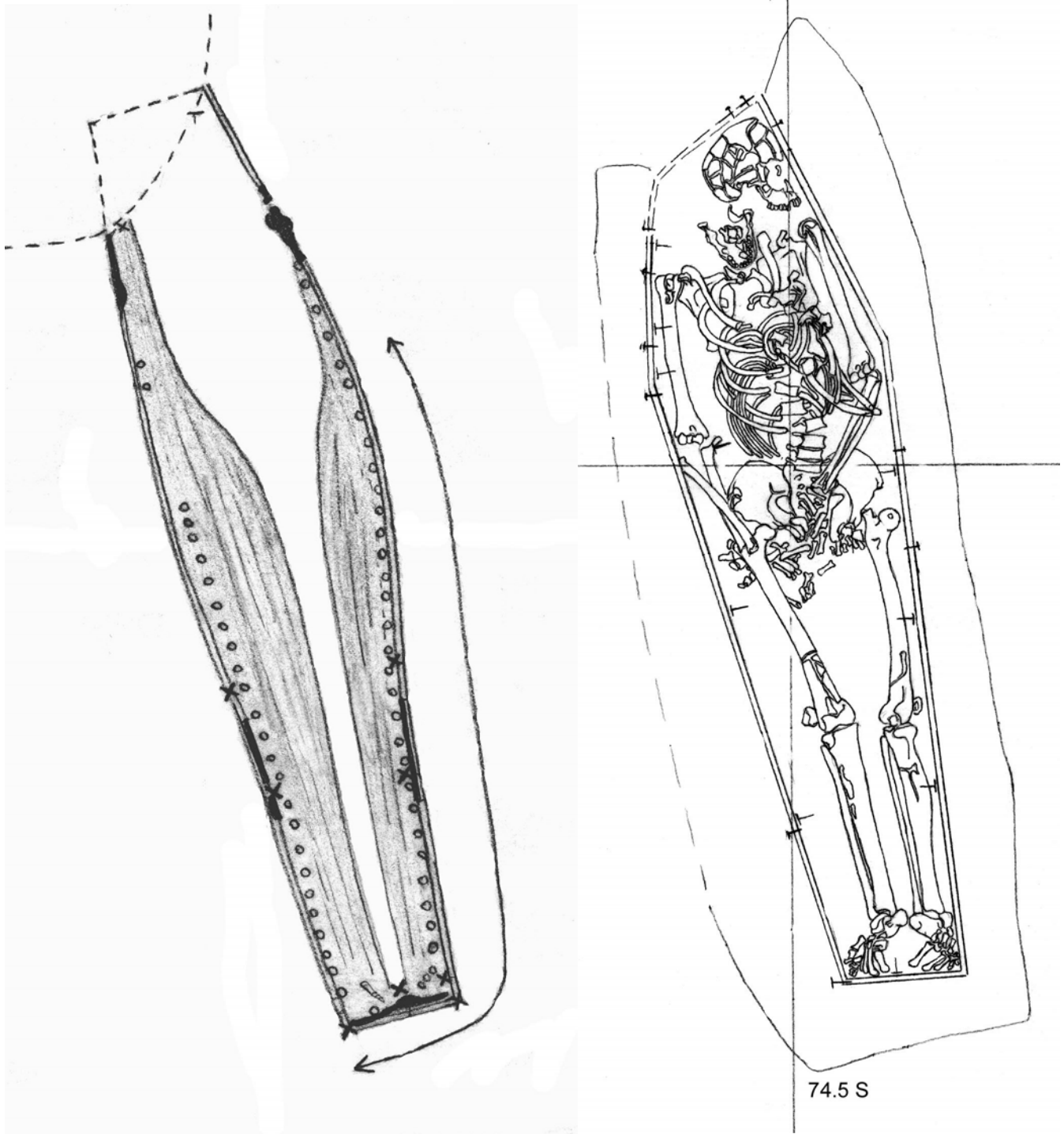
Pieces of the heavily rusted coffin handles were x-rayed, revealing details of their manufacture, shape and decoration. They were hand-wrought, with dual cutouts decorating the center of each back plate (see reconstruction at right, drawn by Cheryl LaRoche and Robert Schultz). (A single example of the same type of handle was also identified from Burial 90.)



In addition to the decorative tacks on the lid, nails used to construct the coffin were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at top and bottom. The lowest recorded elevation for the bottom of the coffin was 2.73'. The man had been placed with his head to the west and his hands crossed over his pelvis. The only artifact other than the coffin found in association with the remains was a straight pin fragment, recovered during laboratory cleaning from soil surrounding the mandible and cervical vertebrae.

Burial 176 was immediately north of the infant Burial 312. Field maps indicate that Burial 176 overlay the northwest corner of the Burial 312 coffin, but this is not possible, since Burial 176 was recorded as half a foot lower in elevation. Burial 176 was at the southern edge of a temporary excavation shelter (Structure A), while Burial 312 and other interments to the south were within another shelter (Structure C). It is likely a recording discrepancy occurred in the field when Structure A was removed. The stratigraphic relationship between Burials 176 and 312 cannot be determined. Burial 310 was immediately to the west of Burial 176, but the stratigraphic relationship is also unclear.

As noted, post holes (Features 62 and 105) were aligned just north of Burial 176. Field recording was not sufficient to determine the stratigraphic relationship between the burial and the post holes. Burials 310 to the west and 145 to the east also appear to have been placed exactly along the south side of the fence line. Because of this apparent pattern, it is hypothesized that all three were interred while a fence was in fact standing. Based on this positioning abutting the fence, as well as the tacks that appear to be of post-1760 manufacture, Burial 176 has been assigned to the Late Middle group.

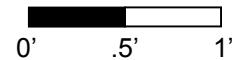


**Burial #: 176**

Drawn by: SP; M. Schur

Date: 2/8/92, 3/3/92

Drawing #: 1062; 459



## **Burial 177**

Series 11B

Catalog # 946

Datum Point: 40 (Provenience sheet indicates #41, but drawing indicates #40; elevations from drawing appear to be accurate.)

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E80

Elevation of cranium: 2.23' asl

Temporal Group: Early

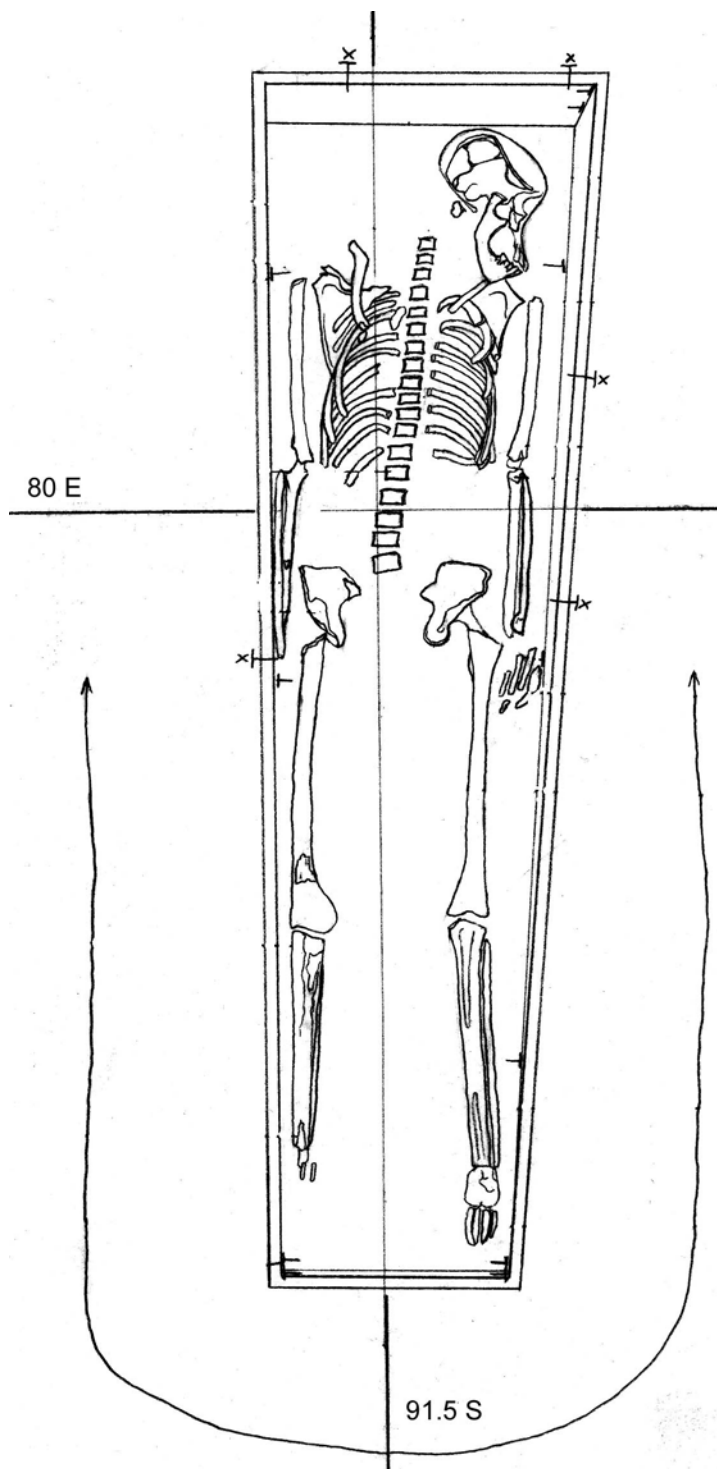
Burial 177, located in Republican Alley, was of an adult between 30 and 60 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. Excavation of the grave shaft began at an elevation of 3.92'. Soil was described as mottled grey and yellowish-red coarse sand with silt. The grave shaft was large, but the western edge was not recorded. Three overlying interments (Burials 123, 128, and 169) had apparently disturbed the grave shaft.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.50', with the western edge and portions of the north and south walls obscured. The bottom was at 1.84'. The coffin was four-sided, tapering slightly toward the foot. A wood sample from the lid area, identified as eastern white pine, was later reassigned as a soil sample. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with head to the west, arms at sides. Skeletal remains were in fair condition, with portions of the pelvis missing.

Field records indicate that a straight pin with attached hair was recovered; however, this item was not cataloged in the laboratory. The pin with attached cloth that was cataloged with Burial 169 may actually have been the pin noted in Burial 177.

The coffin in Burial 169, the grave of a child aged 5 ½ to 9 ½ years, lay directly upon the coffin in Burial 177, and the majority of the grave shaft of Burial 169 was dug into that of Burial 177. Burial 128 on the southeast and by Burial 123 on the northwest also overlay the grave shaft of Burial 177. Burial 128 lay approximately 1.40' above, and Burial 123 was approximately 1.38' higher in elevation. Based on the tapered, four-sided coffin, and on the stratigraphic relationship to the abovementioned burials, Burial 177 has been designated an Early Group burial.



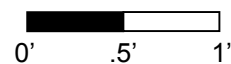


**Burial #: 177**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/11/92

Drawing #: 399



### **Burial 178**

Catalog # 948

Datum Point: 43

Grid coordinates: S62/E57

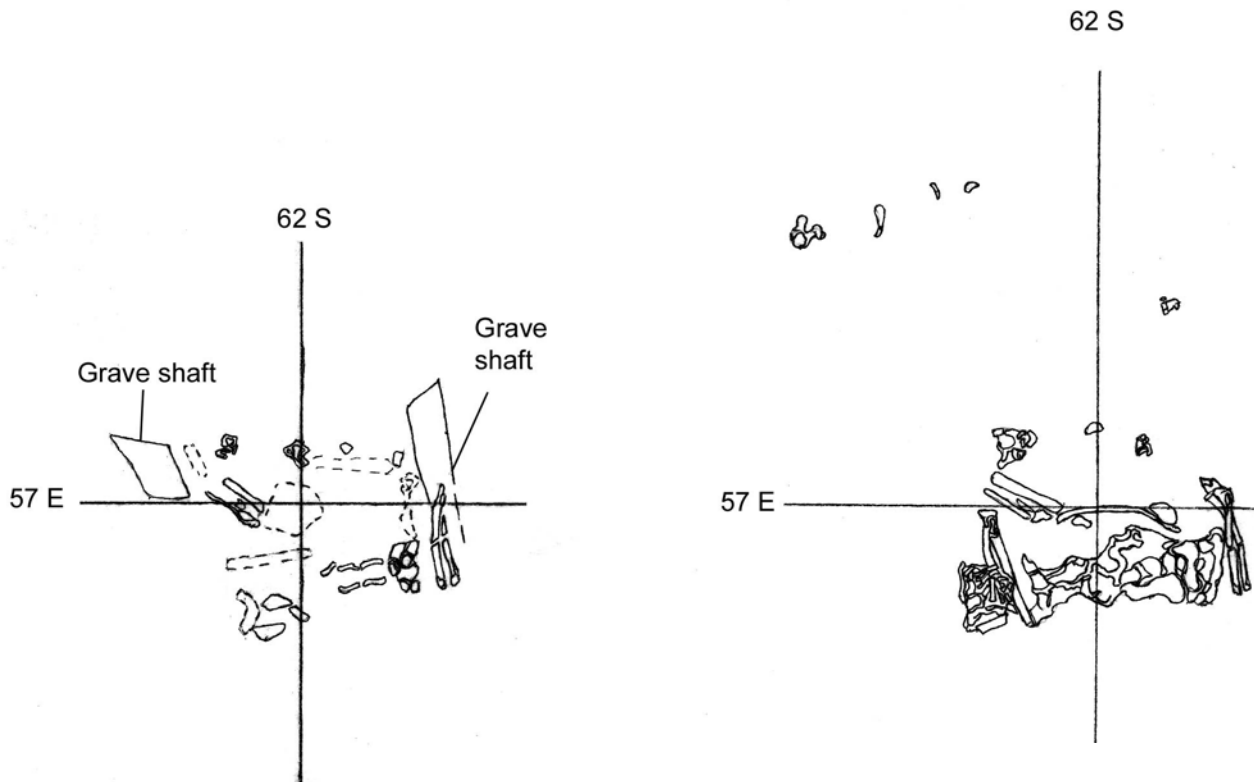
Elevation of cranium: 4' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 178 was that of a man of an undetermined age. This burial was severely disturbed on the east and west ends, and the excavators noted that the bone was in very poor condition. The associated soil was described as a mottled yellow, grey, and red clay, silt and sand. The excavator recorded that brick, mortar and broken stone were found below the skeletal remains. None of these artifacts were retained in the field, and no soil samples were taken.

No coffin was associated with Burial 178. The excavator noted grave cuts on the north and south side of the burial, although elevations were not recorded. The elevation of the lowest point of the skeletal remains was 3.81'.

Burial 125, a heavily disturbed grave with few skeletal elements, was approximately 5' southeast of Burial 178. The graves did not appear to have been placed with regard to each other, and both were heavily disturbed by subsequent construction episodes. Based on its location well to the north of the former cemetery boundary, Burial 178 has been designated a Late Group burial.

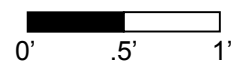


**Burial #: 178**

Drawn by: M Schur

Date: 2/5/92 (left), 2/13/92 (right)

Drawing #: 374, 416



## **Burial 179**

Catalog # 949

Datum Point: 66

Grid coordinates: S46.5/E98

Elevation of cranium: -0.3' asl

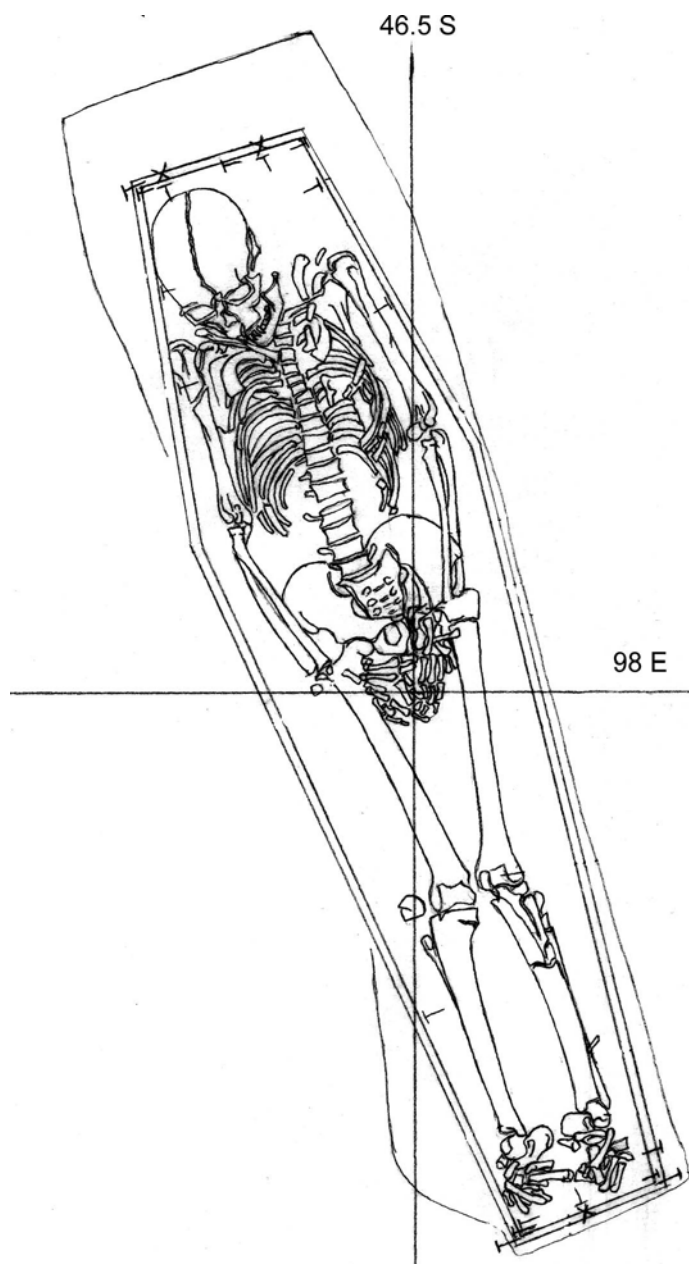
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 179 was of a man between 25 and 35 years of age. His grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, along the eastern edge of Lot 15. The grave shaft fill was recorded as bluish clay with streaks and spots of yellow-green iron deposits, but soil directly over the coffin was described as coarse, red, silty sand. The grave fill contained relatively few artifacts, including one brick fragment, one sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, and 10 fragments of oyster shell.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.21' asl, and the floor of the coffin was at -0.70'. The man had been buried in supine position, with his head to the west. His hands rested over his pelvis. It appeared that his fingers may have been interlaced or that one hand overlay the other. Two copper-alloy straight pin fragments were recovered from the remains. An unidentified organic fragment, possibly hair, was also directly associated with this burial. The exact provenience of these materials was not recorded.

Burial 179 was located in an apparent north-south row with Burials 209, 180, 171, 190, 173, and 205, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. These burials comprised a broad demographic range, but all had similar orientations, and were fairly evenly spaced.

Because of its location north of the onetime boundary fence, Burial 179, along with other burials in this possible row, has been assigned to the Late Group.

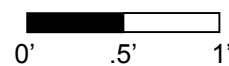


**Burial #: 179**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/19/92

Drawing #: 438



## **Burial 180**

Catalog # 960

Datum Point: 66

Grid coordinates: S50/E97.5

Elevation of cranium: 0.12' asl

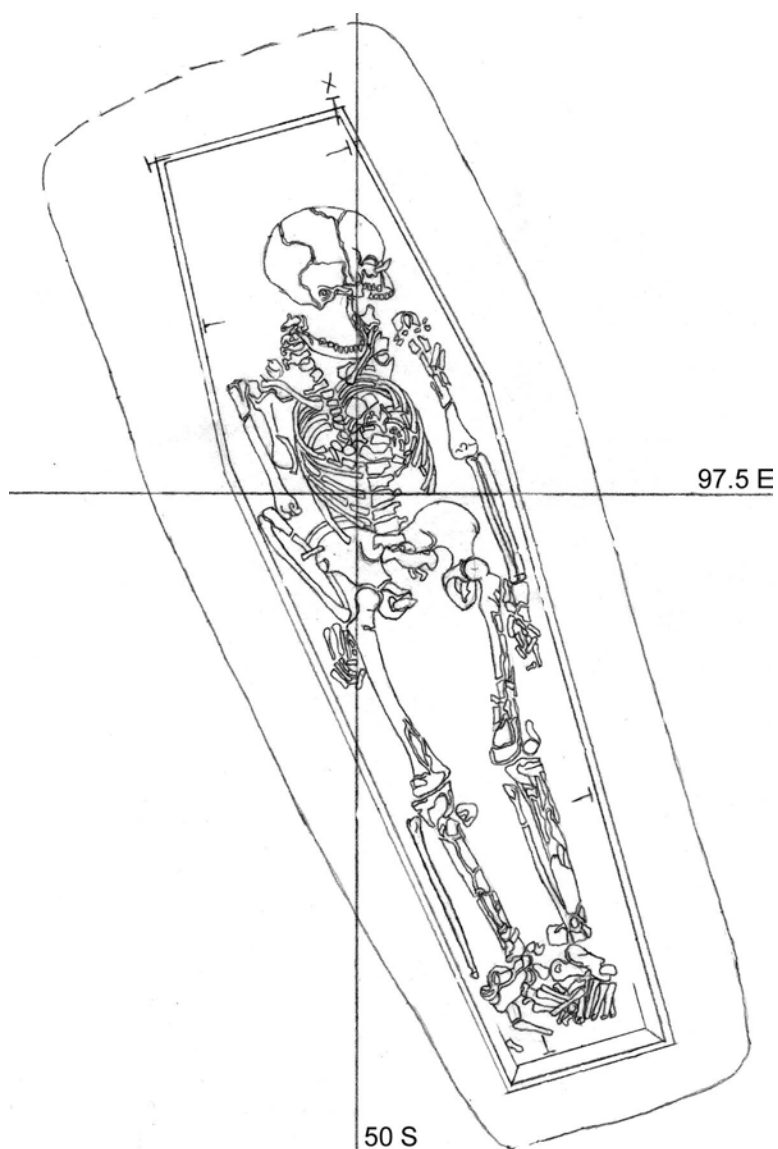
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 180 was of a child between 11 and 13 years of age. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, at the eastern edge of Lot 15. Soil in the grave shaft was described as coarse orange sand over yellow-green and blue mottled clay. It contained 6 fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, one of painted light-blue Delft-style ceramic, and one of a redware "waster" vessel. The fill also yielded a gunflint, 2 unidentified bone fragments, a sherd of olive-green bottle glass, a fragment of aqua-colored window glass (possibly broad glass), and a few pieces of clam and oyster shell.

The child was buried in a hexagonal coffin. The lid was at an elevation of 0.7' asl, and the bottom of the coffin was at 0.29' asl. Nails were recorded *in situ* at its perimeter. The coffin lid had decomposed to a black stain overlying pinkish-red silty clay within the coffin, with the skull lying atop this distinct soil layer. The child's body had been laid out supine, with the head toward the west. His or her arms were extended downward at each side. The skeleton was in good to poor condition, with breaks and erosion particularly at the epiphyses.

Artifacts associated with this burial included fragments from copper-alloy straight pins, which were found on the cervical vertebrae and the left innominate during cleaning of the skeletal remains in the laboratory. While cleaning the bones of the left hand, laboratory staff recovered a single strand of hair (possibly human), along with aqua, red, and purple threads (which may have been intrusive).

This grave was sited in what appeared to be a north-south row, with Burials 209, 179, 171, 190, and 173, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. Because of its location north of the onetime boundary fence, Burial 180 has been assigned to the Late Group.

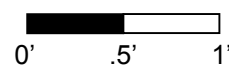


**Burial #: 180**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/12/92

Drawing #: 414



## Burial 181

Series 33

Catalog # 967

Datum Point: 54

Grid coordinates: S66/E115

Skeletal high elevation: 2.23' (pelvis)

Temporal Group: Late

A young man, aged 20 to 23 years, was laid to rest in Burial 181. He was buried directly in the sandy, silty soil, without a coffin. The skull and much of the upper body were missing, due to the intrusion of Feature 58, a large privy with subsequent construction, at the northern edge of the burial. A portion of the burial had slumped into the privy's trench, was visible in the southern profile of the feature, and was itself recorded in profile. The surviving grave shaft outline was recorded as roughly "scalloped" along the southern side.

The grave fill soil contained several pieces of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, earthenware, and 2 sherds of redware. Sherds of olive-green bottle glass and some window glass were collected, along with brick fragments, nail fragments and an unidentified lump of probable iron. The fill also contained an animal bone fragment, seeds, and a few fragments of oyster and hard-shell clam.

No coffin remnants or hardware were associated with Burial 181. Field notes refer to two "possible coffin nails along northern border of grave fill" but they may have been from the privy disturbance. The young man had been laid out in an extended supine position, with his head to the west. The skeletal high elevation, at the pelvis, was 2.23' and the low point, the scapula, was at 0.14'. The bones were disarranged and these elevations reflect the disruption of their original positions. The surviving bones showed fair to good preservation, despite much breakage.

Six buttons were recorded among the *in situ* skeletal remains, and a seventh was recovered and examined in the laboratory. One of the buttons was domed, of copper alloy cast two-piece construction, 22 mm in diameter, and was located on the torso. Two flat copper alloy buttons (one 20 mm in diameter and the other 29 mm) and three bone-backed, copper-alloy covered buttons were found in the pelvic area, suggesting trousers. The provenience of the seventh button, a bone-backed one similar to the other three, is not known. The four composite buttons had stamped copper-alloy faces and turned bone backs with looped copper-alloy wire shanks. They were essentially identical in manufacture, though three were 25 mm in diameter and one was smaller, 16 mm. All of them appeared to have been decorated



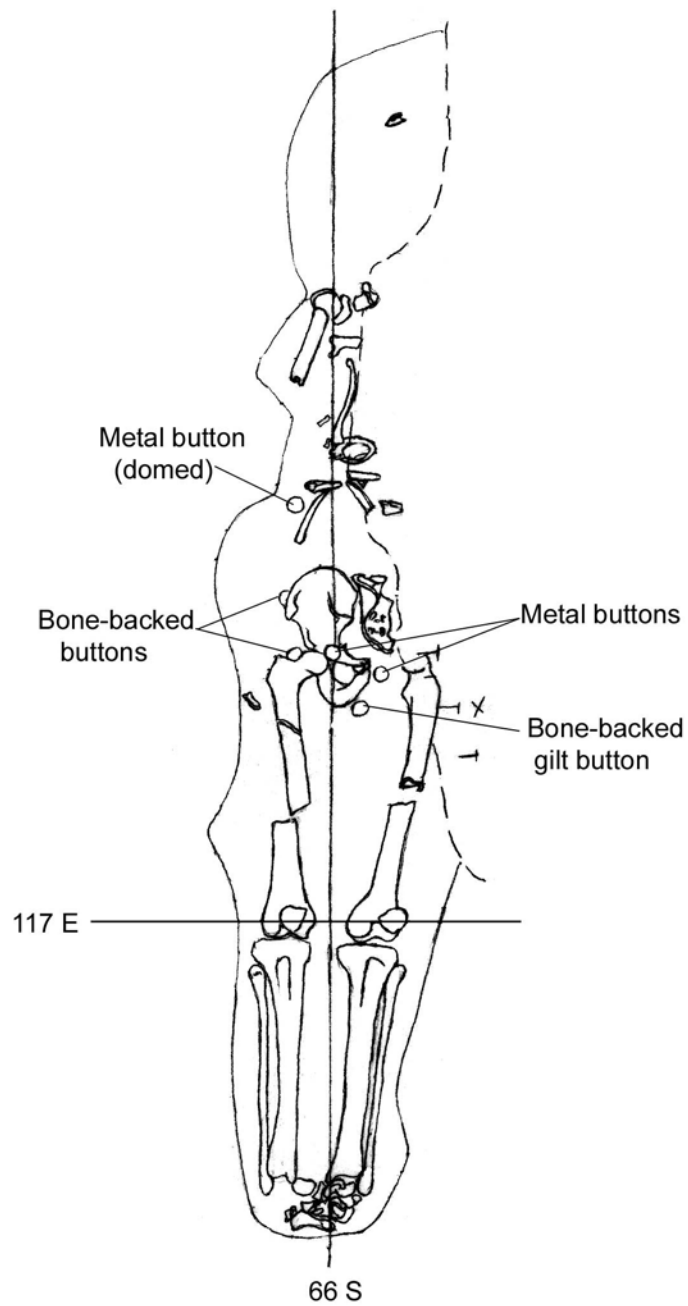


with impressed designs, and at least one had a gilt finish. [According to the laboratory records, copper-alloy cufflinks attributed to this burial were treated by the conservator, but subsequently were listed as missing. No cufflinks were mentioned in the field notes, and none were found in the laboratory when the Howard University archaeological team began their work.]

The damage suffered by Burial 181 was due mostly to the impact of Feature 58, as mentioned above. Burial 181 was interred immediately adjacent to Burial 156, and appears to have disturbed the northern side of that burial, including the coffin wall.

Post holes in the immediate vicinity did not appear to have disturbed Burial 181, though the burial was located just along or immediately north of the projected fence line. Two or three features, including Feature 88, are shown on the burial drawing for Burial 156 as overlying the soon-to-be-exposed Burial 181. There are no notes for Feature 88 and no recorded elevations, however, and it is possible some of the “features” shown in the drawing are actually portions of Burial 181 before it was fully defined. The closest fully recorded post hole, Feature 75, was located immediately adjacent to the east end of the burial. Its bottom elevation was 1.99’ asl, only about 0.2’ lower than the feet. Because the evidence suggests that Burial 181 post-dates the boundary fence, this grave has been assigned to the Late Group.

Some of the post holes in this area may be from a late iteration of the fence, constructed in 1797. The original wood-lined privy on Lot 16, represented by Feature 58a, was oriented to the street grid. It is hypothesized that this privy was dug by the lot’s first owner, circa 1794 (Cheek 2003). The second phase privy, Feature 58B, is superimposed on the first and was oriented to the diagonal property line rather than to the street, suggesting that a fence along this line was erected in the interim. This may have been in 1797, when adjacent lots with the diagonal property line at their rears were first sold and developed (and their privies oriented to that line -- *ibid.*)

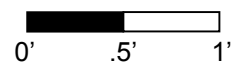


**Burial #: 181**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/19/92

Drawing #: 441



## **Burial 182**

Series 11

Catalog # 970

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S94/E69

Elevation of cranium: 3.81' asl

Temporal Group: Early

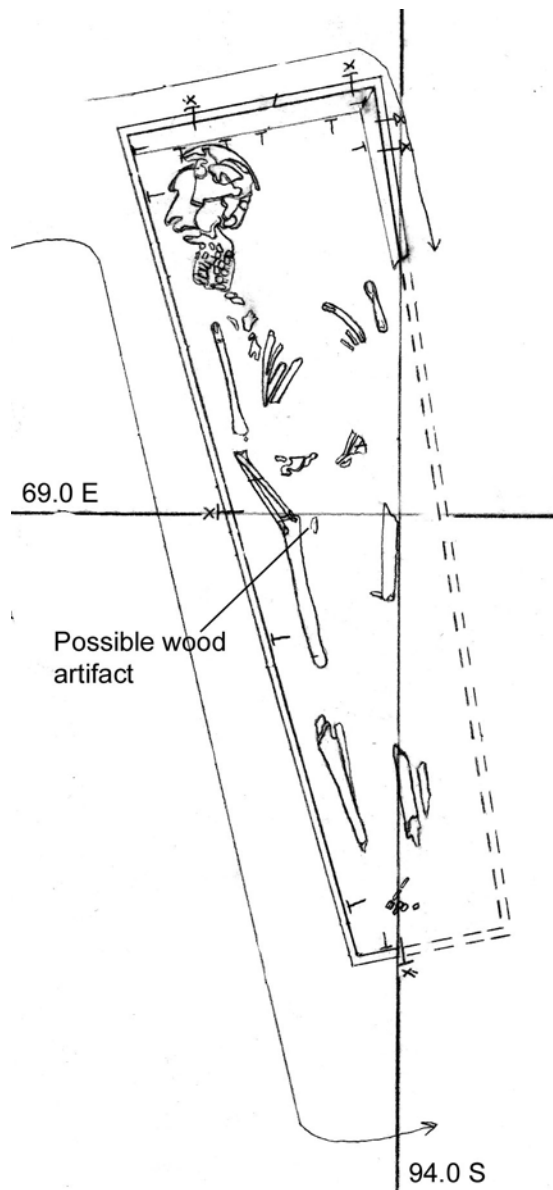
Burial 182, near the south edge of Republican Alley, held the remains of a child between 7½ and 12½ years of age. The grave shaft was filled with mottled clayey silt. Its northern edge was obliterated and the coffin partially disturbed by another burial.

Excavation of the burial began after skeletal elements were noted during excavation of Burial 148. Field notes indicate that during initial definition of the burial outline, the skeletal remains sustained some damage. The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.29', near the northwest corner. The lowest elevation of the coffin bottom was 3.43', near the southeast corner. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the surviving portion of the coffin, at both top and bottom. Wood samples from an unspecified part of the coffin were found to be cedar.

The deceased had been laid in a four-sided coffin in the supine position, with the head to the west and arms at the sides. The remains were in poor condition with the majority of the upper torso, pelvis, left arm, and portions of the long bones missing, and the cranium was crushed.

A possible wooden artifact was recovered from north of the right femur and bagged separately in the field; this item was never cataloged in the laboratory. No other artifacts other than the coffin nails and wood were associated with this burial.

Burial 182 was cut into along the northern side by Burial 148. It was also overlain along the south side by Burial 168 and at the southwest corner by Burial 170. Because of the stratigraphic relationship to these burials, and the apparently tapered four-sided coffin, we designate Burial 182 as Early Group.

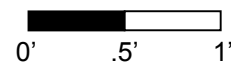


**Burial #: 182**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/10/92

Drawing #: 398



### **Burial 183**

Catalog # 971

Datum Point: 60

Grid coordinates: S50/E113.5

Elevation of cranium: .33' asl

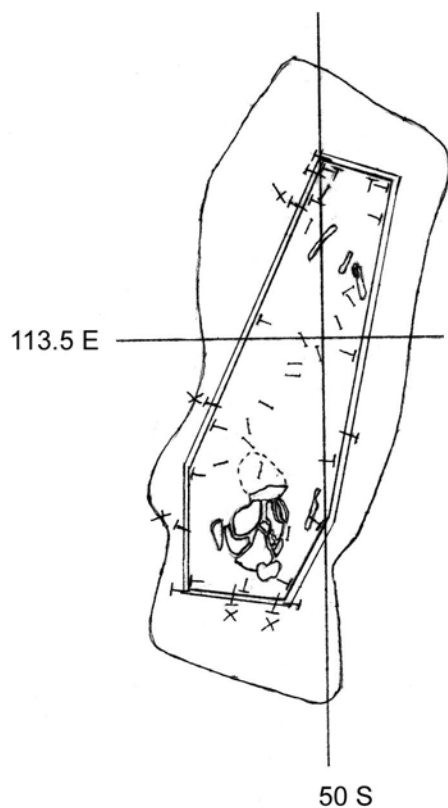
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 183 was of an infant between 8 and 16 months of age, buried with the head oriented toward the east rather than the west. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. The grave cut appeared irregular in shape, its fill described as mottled light grey, red-brown, and yellow-brown clay. It contained a few fragments of stoneware, shell, brick, and pipe stems. Several cow bones were also present in the fill, including hoof parts; this grave was probably dug after the deposition of the animal waste dump identified in this part of the site.

The infant had been buried in a hexagonal coffin. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, the skull crushed, and only fragments of the right humerus, right femur and right tibia remaining. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of .81' and its bottom at 0.17'. It slumped down towards the southwest. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin on both the top and bottom. Field records indicate that coffin wood preservation was excellent and the coffin lid was photographed and mapped. Wood samples were taken, and the south side board was identified as cedar, the north as spruce. Excavators noted flecks of possible paint over the entire surface of the coffin lid and a concentration of orange/red color on the north side, and field drawings indicated that a sample was collected, but it was not brought to the attention of the conservators or inventoried by Howard University laboratory staff; therefore the substance was never analyzed.

Skeletal remains were in very poor condition and very incomplete, as was typical for infants. Fifteen straight pins were recorded *in situ* in the burial, distributed the full length of the remains.

Burial 183 was relatively isolated, though it lay to the west of a possible north-south row of adult burials. The surrounding area was disturbed by later construction and it is possible other burials were originally located closer to this infant. Because of its location north of the fence line, Burial 183 is considered a Late Group interment.

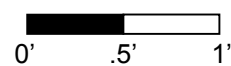


**Burial #: 183**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/15/92

Drawing #: 429



## **Burial 184**

Catalog #: 972

Datum Point: 60

Grid coordinates: S52/E108.5

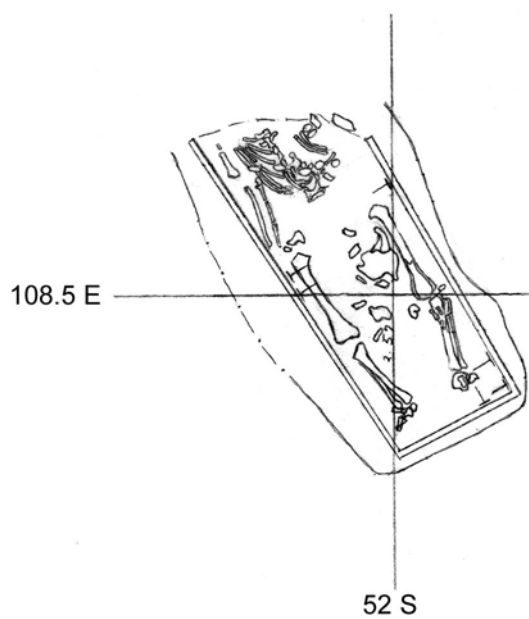
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.44' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 184 held the remains of a child between 1 and 1½ years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, within Lot 16, and had been disturbed, the western portion truncated. The soil in the grave shaft was described as light brown-grey sandy clay and it contained a piece of stoneware kiln furniture, fragments of shell, and 7 pieces of cow bone, all whole or partial phalanges save for one sacrum fragment. This grave was apparently dug into the animal waste dump identified in this area of the site.

The child's four-sided coffin was encountered at an elevation of 0.45' asl. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The skeleton had been truncated about mid-torso, leaving only the lower portion of the skeleton. The remaining bones were deemed in fair condition, but scattered. The body had been laid out supine, head to the west, with the arms along the sides and legs extended. No pins or other artifacts other than the coffin remains were noted or recovered from this burial.

Burial 184 was relatively isolated but originally may have been in a loosely defined north-south row with Burials 259, 278, and 230, all adult burials. Because the area surrounding Burial 184 was heavily disturbed by later construction, the original presence of closer burials cannot be ruled out. Burial 184 has also been assigned to the Late Group, based on its location north of the former cemetery boundary.

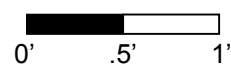


**Burial #: 184**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/16/92

Drawing #: 432





## **Burial 185**

Series 53

Catalog # 982

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S54.5/E122

Elevation of cranium: 0.85' asl

Temporal Group: Late

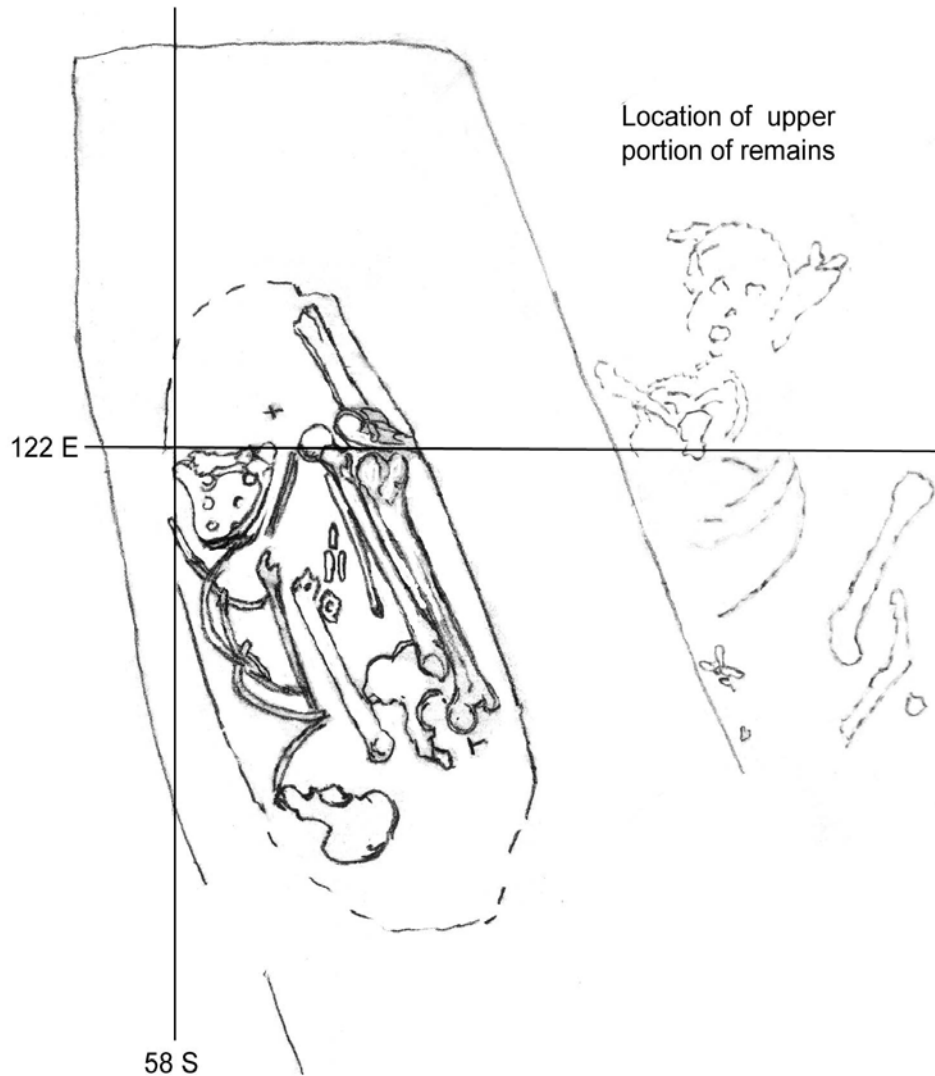
Burial 185 held the partially displaced, coffinless remains of a man between 21 and 23 years of age. The upper body skeleton was apparently in its original place, but the lower body skeleton was disarticulated and the bones had been placed immediately to the south, beneath Burial 243 and directly atop an infant's coffin (Burial 305).

The soil in the Burial 185 grave shaft contained a large amount of animal bone, including cow hoof parts and horn core pieces (probably from a tannery waste dumping episode in this area). There were also numerous dog bones, which, along with those from the shaft of adjacent Burial 243, appear to represent a complete animal burial. Dog burials accompanying humans have been excavated at several Late Woodland Native American sites. However, the dog skeleton was not recorded *in situ*, and field notes for Burials 185 and 243 do not indicate that the dog was deliberately placed in a grave. The fill also contained pieces of clam and oyster shell as well as numerous sherds of redware, salt-glazed stoneware, and kiln furniture. A minimal amount of brick and bottle glass, and a single iron nail were also recovered. The soil was characterized as yellow-brown and silty, with mottles of golden yellow. The silt surrounding the lower body was noted for its patches of red sand, comparable to the soil in adjacent Burials 241 and 243.

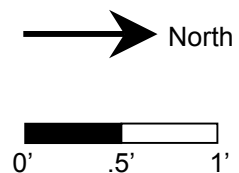
Because of the disturbed nature of this burial, high and low elevations were different for the upper and lower body. The high elevation of the upper body was 0.8' asl, at the dislocated left humerus, and the low elevation was 0.5' asl, at the dislocated scapula fragment. Assuming that the upper body represents the original placement of the remains, the man had been laid in the grave supine, with his head to the west. His leg and arm positions could not be determined. A spike of possible wrought iron was recovered about one foot west of the skull. It is not clear whether this item was from Burial 185 or was in the grave fill from the later Burial 241. It was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

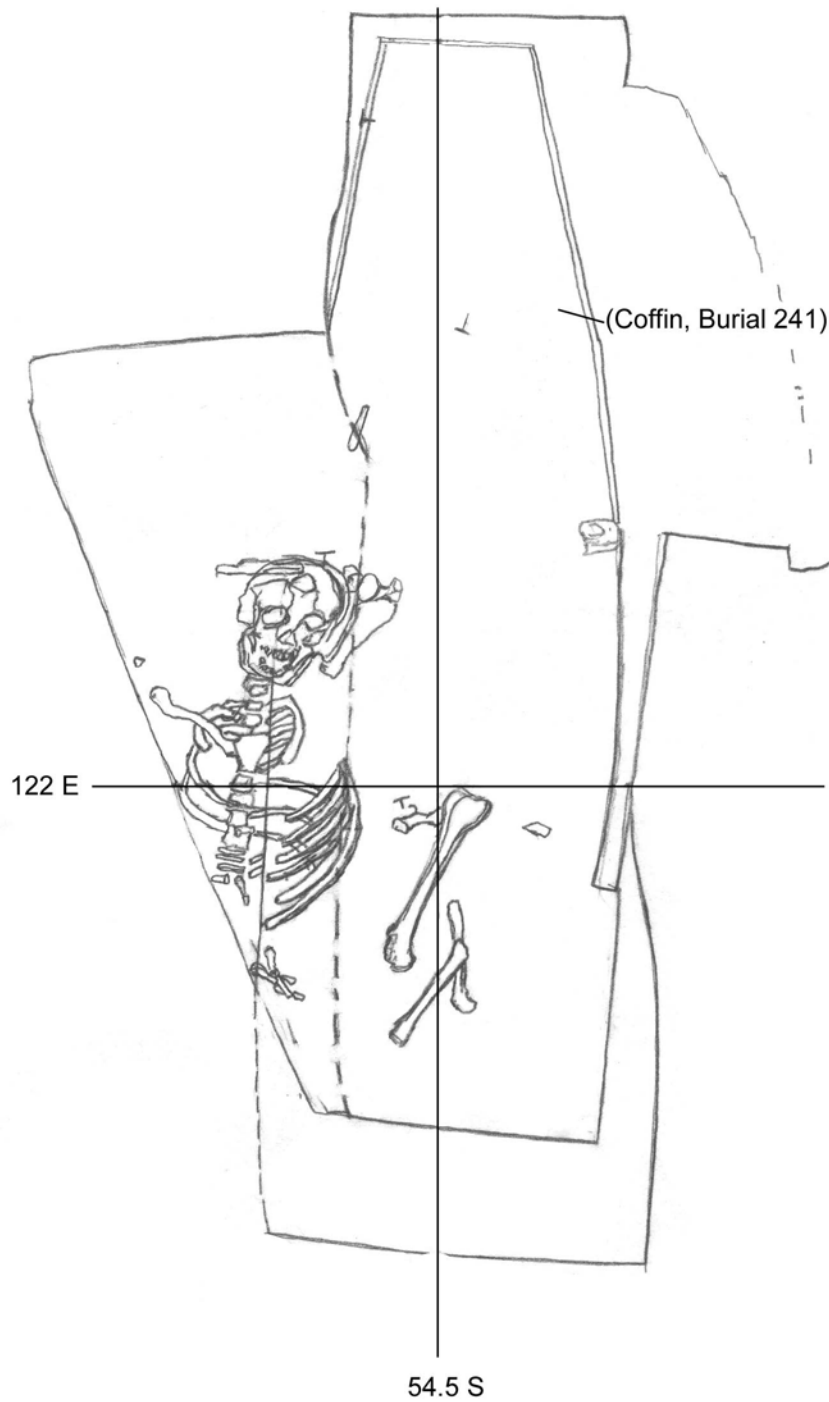
The grave shaft of Burial 243, another coffinless man aged between 40 and 50 years, truncated Burial 185 and exposed the coffin of Burial 305, an infant less than 4 months old. This later interment occurred after the remains in Burial 185 had decomposed, an interval of at least two to three years. The displaced bones from Burial 185 were positioned atop Burial 305, as though to acknowledge the disturbance and restore a perceived relationship. Burial 241 also disturbed the Burial 185 grave along the north edge, displacing the arm bones.

Extraneous remains designated as Burial 329.1, consisting of tibiae and fibulae in the grave shaft of Burial 329 (immediately to the east of Burial 185) may have been from Burial 185. Skeletal elements are not duplicated between the two burials. Both burials are of adults, although sex and age could not be determined for Burial 329.1. If they are indeed from one person, then Burial 185 pre-dates Burial 329. Burial 185 and all of the abovementioned interments have been designated Late Group, due to their location north of the boundary fence line.



**Burial #: 185**  
Drawn by: ES  
Date: 4/5/92  
Drawing #: 616



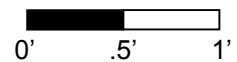


**Burial #: 185**

Drawn by: ES

Date: 4/1/92

Drawing #: 596?



## **Burial 186**

Catalog # 987

Datum Point: 65

Grid coordinates: S47.5/E110

Elevation of cranium: 0.09' asl

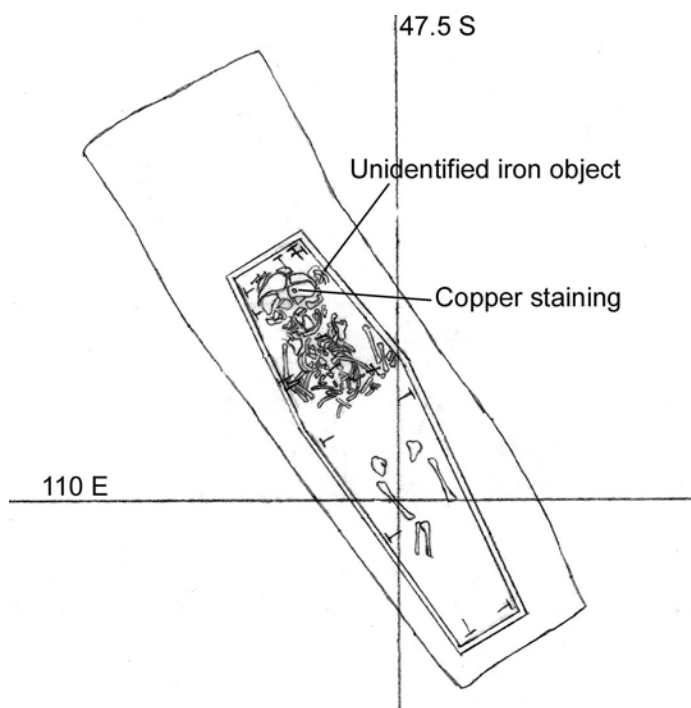
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 186 held the remains of an infant less than 2 months old, whose sex could not be determined. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. Its shaft fill soil was described as light brown silty clay, mottled with yellowish brown, and noticeably wet, particularly toward the foot of the grave. The grave fill contained small amounts of shell, stoneware, and redware, as well as animal bone including bovine phalanges; the grave was probably dug into the animal waste dump identified in this area of the site.

The baby's hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of 0.44' asl. A sample of the coffin lid was collected, but not analyzed for species. Another wood sample, a twig or peg-like piece, was found atop the coffin lid near the foot. It was determined to be spruce. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ*, and other hardware was recovered, including tacks and the head and shank of a hand-wrought screw. An unidentified iron object (possibly a nail) was recorded lying on the left side of the cranium.

The infant had been laid out in supine position, head to the west. His or her right arm was flexed. The bones were reportedly in fair condition, although the joints and extremities were missing and the ribs and vertebrae were disturbed. Excavators recovered a mass of curved copper-alloy pins from the cranium, with a remnant of cloth between the object and the bone. The item, upon analysis, was identified as an ornament consisting of a hand-shaped glass disc (worked from flat glass) set in a frame of copper-alloy wire filigree. Eight straight pins were notated between the lower ribs and the cranium. Four were on the ribs. It is unclear how many of the other pins were actually part of the ornament; at least five pinheads were counted in the laboratory, along with numerous fragments.

This grave was relatively isolated, although the original presence of other burials nearby cannot be ruled out, considering the substantial disturbance caused by later construction in the area. Because the grave was located north of the former graveyard boundary fence, Burial 186 is assigned to the Late Group.

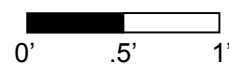


**Burial #: 186**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/15/92

Drawing #: 426



## Burial 187

Catalog # 988

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S52.5/E119.5

Elevation of cranium: .94' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 187 yielded the remains of a child of undetermined sex, between 1 ½ and 4 years old. The grave shaft fill contained several mammal bones, two oyster shell fragments and a sherd of stoneware. The excavators did not provide a description of the soil.

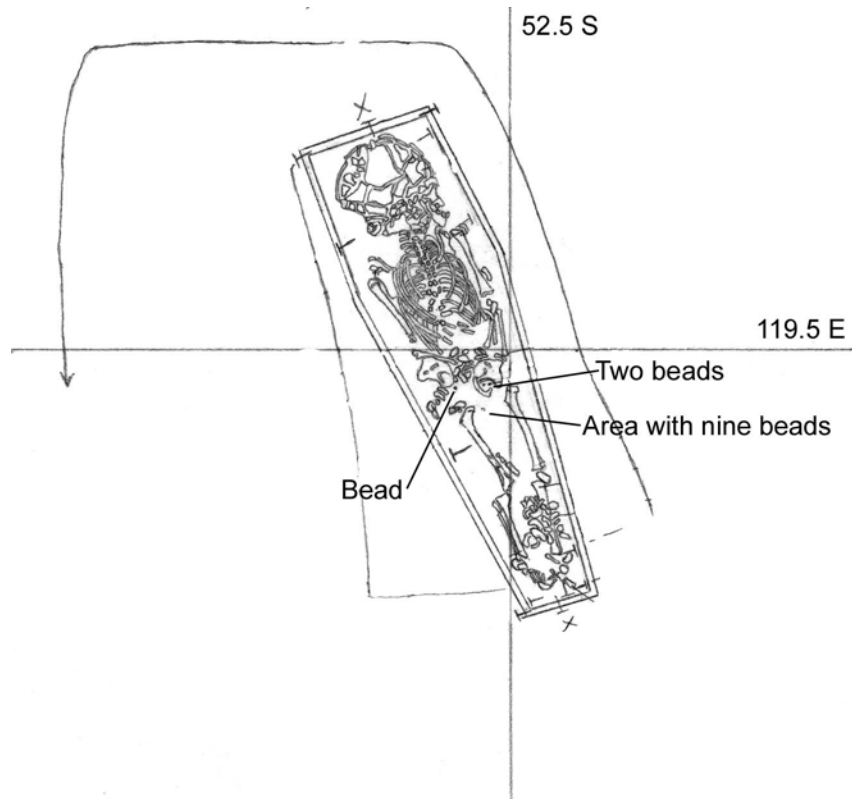
According to field records, Burial 241 disturbed the south edge of Burial 187 (note: Burial 241 was mislabeled as Burial 185 in the field drawings). Field records also indicate a possible post hole, designated Feature 87, at the east end of Burial 187. This feature was bisected during excavation, and when the profile outline disappeared, excavators concluded that it was not a post hole.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.18' and the bottom at .61'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin, and a screw was later recovered from a soil sample. The child had been buried in supine position, head facing west. The skeletal remains fit very tightly within the coffin. The hands may have originally lain over the lower abdomen, but had been disturbed. The skeletal remains were described as being in very good condition, especially given the young age of the child. The cranial vault was crushed and the lumbar and pelvic regions, as well as the hands, were disturbed.

Burial 187 contained twenty-two black glass beads. Twelve beads were found *in situ* immediately to the east of the pelvis. Ten more beads were found during screening of the soil. The beads were drawn and oblate, donut-shaped to tubular. Most were dull, but some beads had a shinier surface. Under strong light some appeared dark reddish; this may be the actual color of all of the beads. The beads may have been from a bracelet or bracelets, or a strand around the child's hips. Fragments of straight pins were also found during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains, but their original provenience was not recorded.



Burial 187 has been assigned to the Late Group, due to the location north of the onetime boundary fence. The child was buried between two adults, both women, in an alignment that may represent a north-south row stretching across the excavated site.

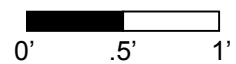


**Burial #: 187**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/14/92

Drawing #: 424



## **Burial 188**

Catalog # 1010

Datum Point: 45

Grid coordinates: S58.5/E52.5

Elevation of highest point of skeleton: 3.85' asl

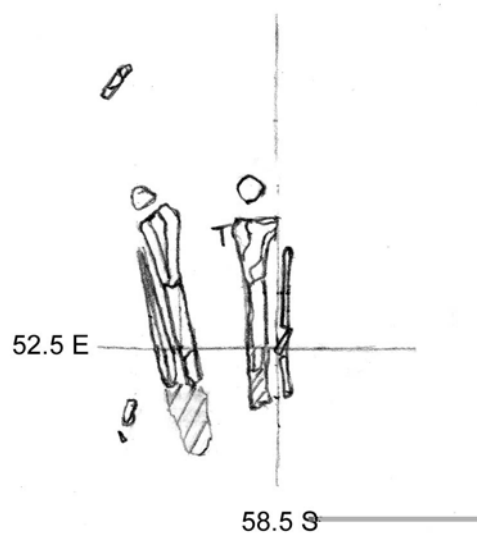
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 188 held only the tibiae, fibulae, and patellae of an adult aged 26 to 32 years, whose sex could not be determined. The burial was truncated on the east and west ends, by a 19<sup>th</sup> century foundation (the west side of a structure on Lot 14). The bask held one more skeletal element, a damaged rib fragment. Grave fill soil was described as brownish-grey silty sand with clay. The grave fill artifacts consisted of two sherds of redware, and a brick fragment, and a few intrusive objects, including two bottle glass fragments, a piece of window glass, and a wood fragment.

The scanty field records do not indicate whether a coffin was detected. The grave shaft outline is also questionable. Field notes record the presence of a single nail between the tibiae, though additional nails with wood attached were cataloged in the laboratory. The lowest elevation was recorded at a skeletal remain at 3.43'. The remains were well preserved albeit shattered. Despite the construction disturbance, the remaining bones appeared to be in anatomical position; thus it is supposed that the head would have been to the west. There were no artifacts directly associated with this burial.

Burial 188 did not overlap with any other burials. It may have been part of a north-south row that included Burials 125 and 162 (also disturbed by the foundation) to the north. Because this burial lay north of the fence line, it has been assigned to the Late Group.



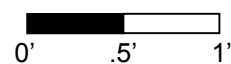


**Burial #: 188**

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 2/13/92

Drawing #: 413



## **Burial 189**

Series 11

Catalog # 1015

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E70

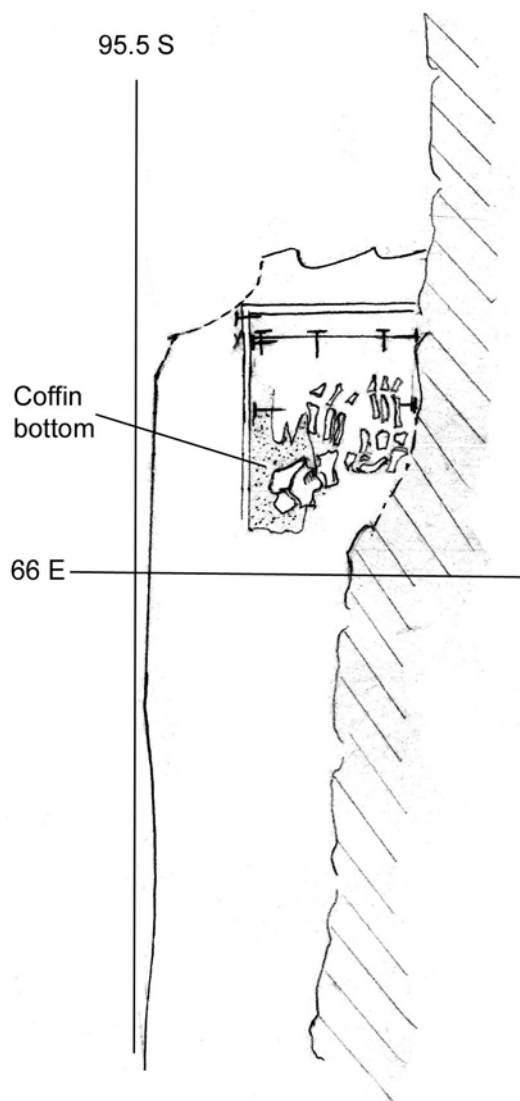
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.42' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 189 was represented only by the eastern end of a coffin and the foot bones of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The grave was located adjacent to a 19<sup>th</sup>-century foundation wall that ran along the south side of Republican Alley, which had obliterated most of the burial during its construction. The grave fill was described as mottled soil.

The surviving eastern end of the coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 3.75', and its bottom elevation was 3.29'. Because so little of the coffin remained, its shape could not be determined; however, the presence of foot bones in the eastern end implied that the individual was interred with the head to the west. A sample of the coffin wood was identified as cedar. Artifacts associated with this burial included nails around the perimeter of the surviving portion of the coffin and a single copper-alloy straight pin, for which field records offer no provenience.

Excavators noted that the grave shaft for Burial 189 had been cut into by Burial 105 to the west; however, given the disturbed condition of Burial 189, this sequence cannot be considered definitive. Archaeologists excavated Burial 105 one month prior to Burial 189 and made no mention of the latter's grave shaft outline. The surviving eastern end of Burial 170, which held the partial remains of a child between 7 and 11 years of age, lay directly over the surviving eastern end of Burial 189. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, and absent any evidence to place it otherwise, Burial 189 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

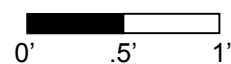


**Burial #: 189**

Drawn by: L.C.

Date: 2/12/92

Drawing #: 407



## **Burial 190**

Catalog # 1017

Datum Point: 62

Grid coordinates: S55/E100.5

Elevation of cranium: 0.57' asl

Temporal Group: Late

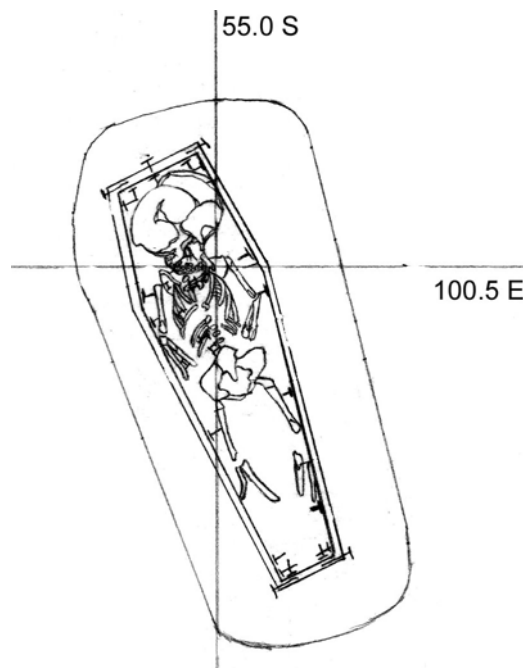
Burial 190 held the remains of an infant between 3 and 10 months old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated site, at the western edge of Lot 16. Soil in the grave shaft was described as pebbly yellow and grey mottled silt, with charcoal and organic material (possibly deteriorated bone) strewn throughout. Artifacts recovered from the fill included sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, brick fragments, a sherd of bottle glass or high-quality leaded glass, oyster shell, and animal bone. Field notes indicate that unlike the adjacent Burial 171, no slate fragments were found within the grave fill, implying that Burial 190 predated the deposition of slate in the overlying surface midden, and thus predated Burial 171. A post hole, designated as Feature 81, was recorded cutting into the south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 190. This post hole was not recorded except in the opening plan for the burial.

The west end of the hexagonal coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 0.7' asl. Nails were recorded *in situ* on all sides and corners of the coffin, but no wood samples were taken. The child's skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 0.57' asl, and the skeletal low point, at the left ischium, was 0.32' asl. He or she was buried in supine position, with head to the west, legs and arms extended but slightly flexed. The bones of the hands and feet had deteriorated or scattered, and were not recovered by excavators, but the position of the arm bones indicates that the child's hands probably had been laid over the waist or pelvis. The bones were poorly preserved, and thoracic and cervical vertebrae were missing.

Field drawings note the locations of 9 copper-alloy straight pins in this burial. Not all could be recovered intact, due to their fusing to bone. The field drawing shows 4 pins on the clavicles, 4 more extending down the right ribs, and 1 between the right radius and ulna. An additional pin fragment was collected from the soil sample taken from above the coffin lid. Excavators noted a small piece of quartzite at the left knee, but this item could not be irrefutably associated with the burial, as opposed to the grave fill matrix. Per field notes, the stone was bagged with fill material, but it was not present in the laboratory when the Howard University team inventoried the collection.

The grave of Burial 190 is adjacent to and aligned with (although not quite parallel to) the grave of another child, Burial 173, which lay at a similar elevation. Burial 190 was just south of the adult Burial 171, in an apparent north-south row with Burials 209, 179, 180, and 205 (adults of both sexes and a variety of ages) and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. The two children's graves appear to have been placed deliberately between those of adults. The burials in the possible row had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced. Since construction destroyed burials further to the south, it could not be

determined whether the row continued southward. Based on its location north of the fence that presumably once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery, Burial 190 has been designated a Late Group burial.

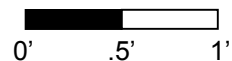


**Burial #: 190**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/17/92

Drawing #: 436



## Burial 191

Catalog # 1081

Datum Point: 61

Grid coordinates: S56.5/E87

Elevation of cranium: 1.83' asl

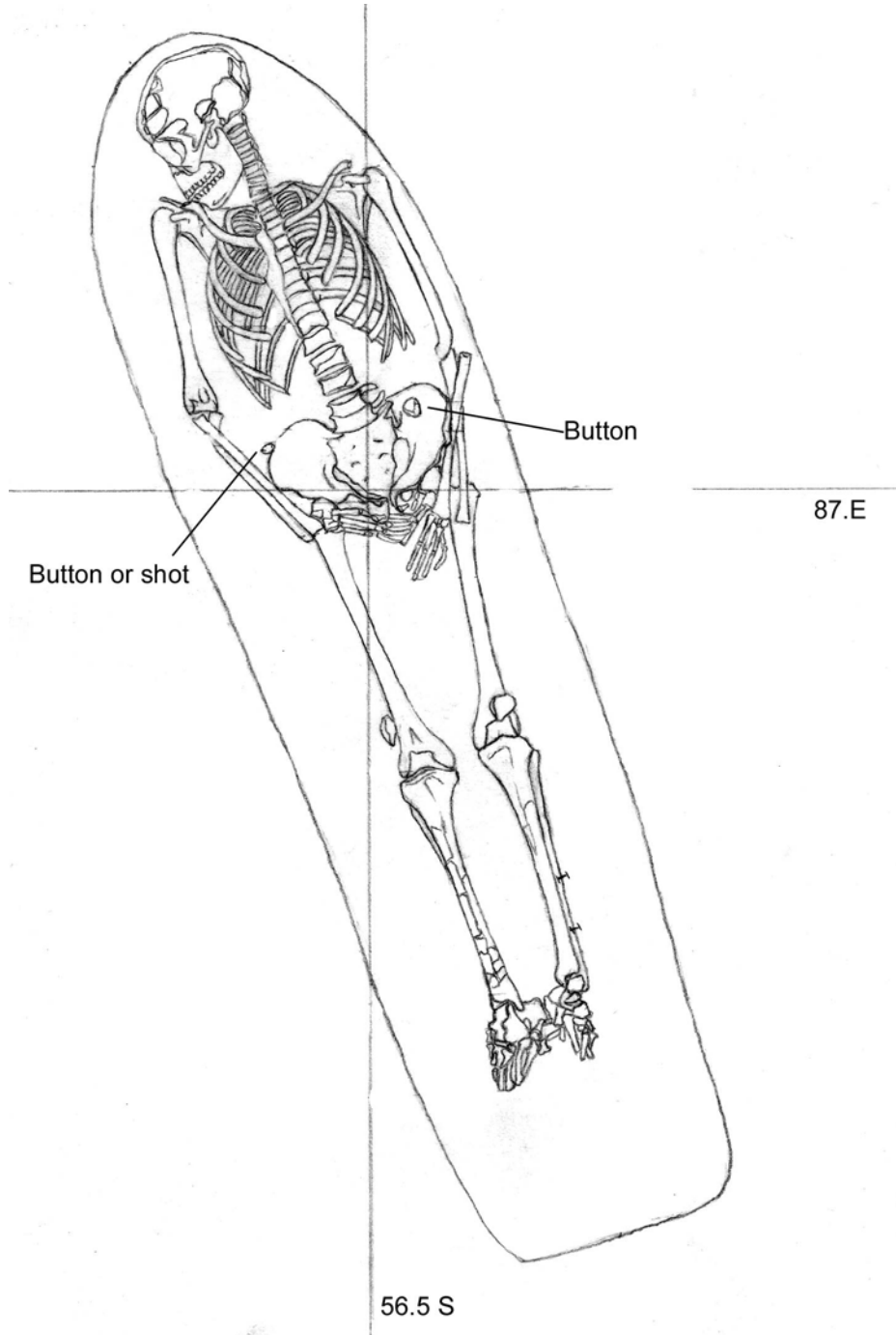
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 191 was of man between 25 and 30 years old. The grave shaft outline was distinct, ovoid at the head end and squared at the foot. Its fill soil was described as yellowish-brown silt with common small mottles of reddish sand. Field notes indicated that in general the first half foot of grave fill was extremely hard and compact but eventually the soil became less difficult to excavate. A sherd of delftware, a nail and fragments of olive green bottle glass were found in the grave fill. No coffin wood or stain was noted. Two features, 95 and 96, were located at pit definition, at elevations of 2.06' and 2.13' respectively. After they were profiled it was determined that they were natural rather than cultural.

The deceased had been buried without a coffin, with the head to the west. He was in the supine position with hands resting on his pelvis, and his remains were in poor to fairly good condition. Two straight pins were recorded *in situ* on the left lower leg. Excavators recovered a button mass from the left ilium and a possible wooden button above the right ilium; however, after examination in the laboratory, only one copper button was identified (this was the item from the left ilium). It was 17 mm in diameter, cast in one piece with an applied loop shank. A lead shot was also identified in the laboratory but it is not mentioned in the field notes and its provenience is unclear. The artifact originally identified as a wooden button during excavation may have actually been the lead shot, since no wooden button was identified in the laboratory. The lead shot was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.



Burial 191 was located in Lot 15 and may have been part of a row of burials that included Burials 194, 174, and 158. All of these graves were of males, ranging in age from late teens to thirties. Because of the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 191, like all of the burials in this row, has been assigned to the Late Group.

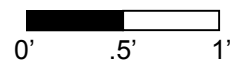


**Burial #: 191**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/2/92

Drawing #: 470



## **Burial 192**

Catalog # 1088

Datum Point: 52A

Grid coordinates: S67.0/E101.5

Elevation of cranium: 2.61' asl

Temporal Group: Late

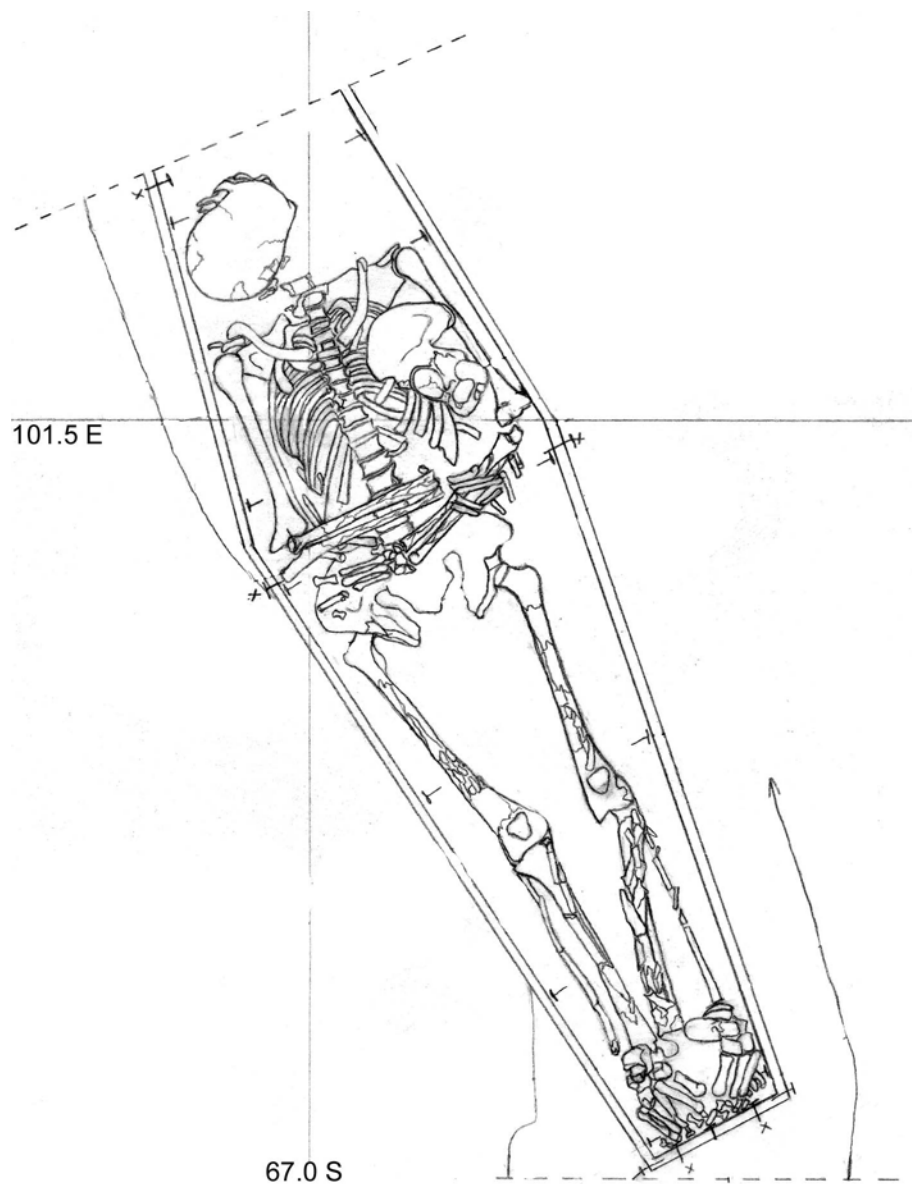
Burial 192 was of a woman between 40 and 60 years of age. The grave was located in the rear part of Lots 15 and 16, along the north side of the projected line of the fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. The associated soil was described as silty clay mottled with a small amount of sand. The western end of the coffin was truncated by Feature 77 (a wood-lined privy from the later development of Lot 15). The eastern end of the grave shaft was within an excavation unit for Feature 79 (a wood-lined pit in the rear part of Lot 16). The grave fill was designated as Stratum IV within that excavation. Numerous skeletal elements from the underlying Burial 193 were found in the grave shaft fill of Burial 192.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.84', recorded along the northern edge. The bottom was reached at 2.15', measured at the coffin foot board. A portion of the lid was disturbed during pre-excavation clearing. It was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded *in situ* at the perimeter, including three vertical nails attaching the lid to the foot board.

The woman was in the supine position, with her head to the west and with her arms crossed over abdomen in a cradling position. The bone was in poor condition but the skeletal remains were nearly complete. The cranium was displaced by Feature 77 and the mandible was missing. One straight pin was recorded on the woman's central thoracic vertebrae, but it was apparently not recovered. An additional pin was found in the cranial pedestal during laboratory cleaning of the remains.

Burial 192 truncated Burial 193, disturbing the entire right side of the skeleton, and the bones were redeposited in the later burial's grave shaft. The woman in Burial 192 was interred after the remains in Burial 193 had decomposed, however, a probable interval of at least 2-3 years. Both burials were assigned to the Late Group, based on their location north of the fence line.



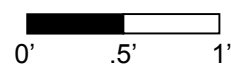


**Burial #: 192**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/23/92

Drawing #: 449



### **Burial 193**

Catalog # 1089

Datum Point: 52A

Grid coordinates: S65.5/E101.5

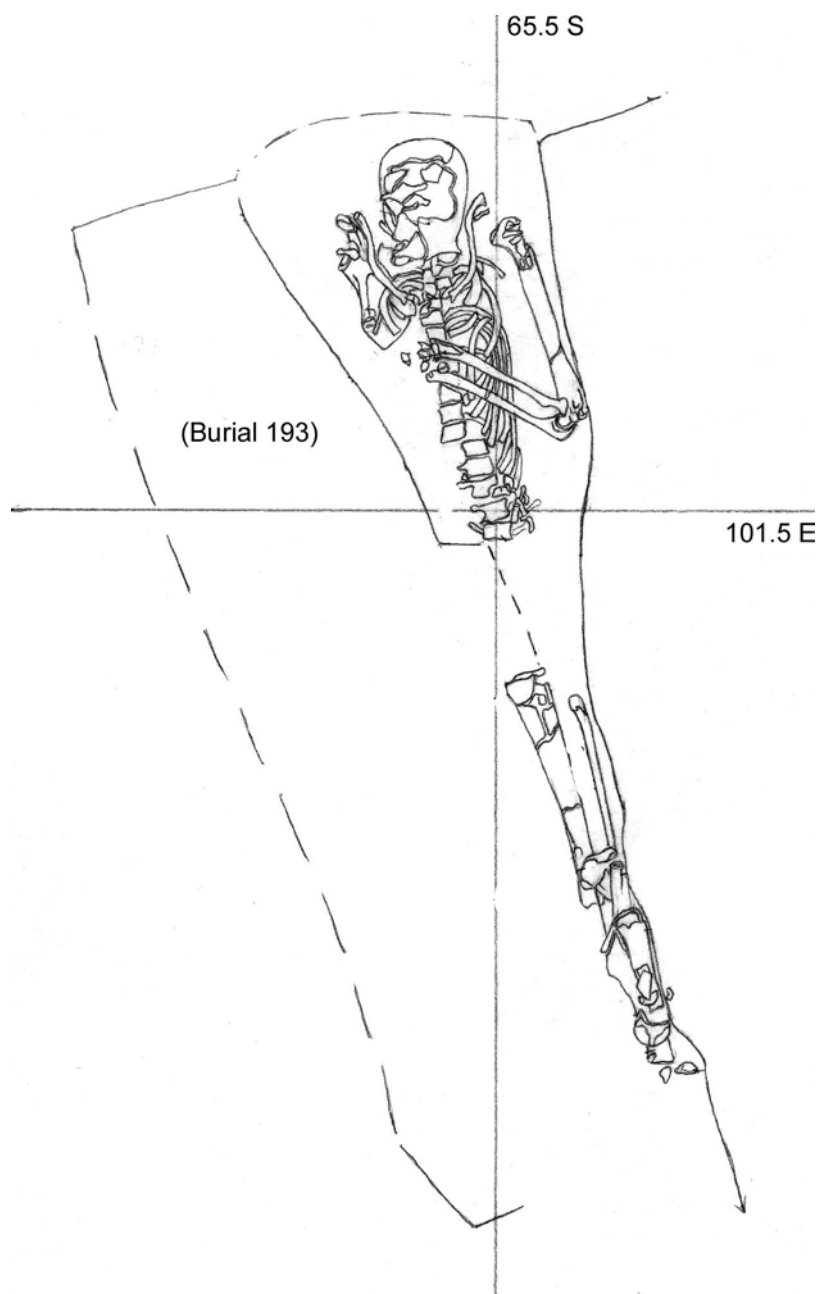
Elevation of cranium: 2.83' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 193 contained the remains of a man between 30 and 48 years of age. The grave was located in the rear part of Lots 15 and 16, along or immediately to the north of the projected line of the fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. The shaft outline was only visible along the north side. Fill soil was described as silty clay mottled with large patches of reddish sand. Burial 192 had truncated the entire south (right) side of the burial, and portions of the man's remains were found in the grave fill overlying Burial 192. The western portion of the grave had been truncated by Feature 77 (a wood-lined privy from the later development of the lot), and the eastern portion of the grave cut was not visible, possibly obscured by another wood lined pit (Feature 79 at the rear of Lot 16).

There was no coffin. Skeletal remains were first encountered at an elevation of 3.01', and the lowest recorded skeletal elevation was 2.34'. The man was interred in the supine position with his head to the west, his left arm crossed over his chest. The right arm was not in place. Skeletal remains were in poor condition. No artifacts were recovered in association with this burial.

As noted, Burial 192 truncated Burial 193, disturbing the entire right side of the skeleton, and the bones were redeposited in the later burial's grave shaft. The woman in Burial 192 was interred after the remains in Burial 193 had decomposed, a probable interval of at least 2-3 years. Both burials were assigned to the Late Group, based on their location north of the former fence line.

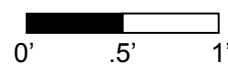


**Burial #: 193**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/29/92

Drawing #: 461



## **Burial 194**

Catalog # 1109

Datum Point: 68

Grid coordinates: S51/E85

Elevation of cranium: 0.95' asl

Temporal Group: Late

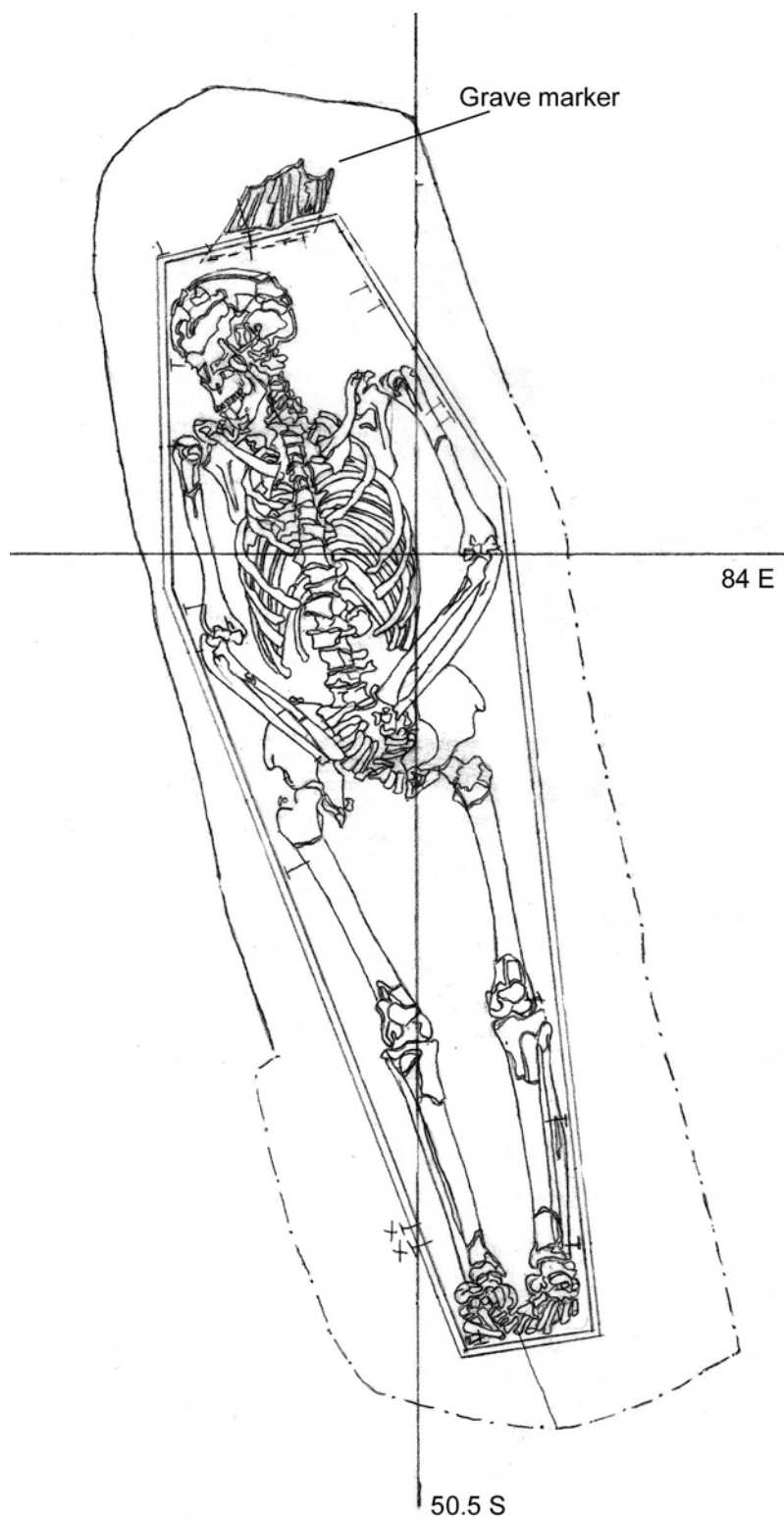
Burial 194 was of a man between 30 and 40 years old. The soil in his grave shaft was described as mottled, gravelly sand, with sherds of stoneware, slipware, and redware. Excavators collected 28 bone fragments from unidentified large mammal(s), a single metatarsal from a sheep, and a whole lower oyster shell.

A separate cedar board was found at the head of the coffin. It was positioned with the grain running vertically, and fastened to the coffin headboard with 5 nails. This grave marker originally would have extended above the ground surface.

The coffin itself was hexagonal in shape. Excavators noted that the wood was well preserved, and attributed this to well-drained soil in this area. Samples of wood were obtained from several locations, including a 2' long strip from the coffin bottom; a species analysis of the sample from an unspecified location revealed that the coffin was made at least partially of Cedar. Numerous nail fragments were observed and collected from all sides of the coffin.

The man had been laid out in supine position, with his head to the west. His legs were extended, his head was turned to the right, and his arms were along his sides. His hands appear to have been placed, left over right, on his pelvis. Although much of the skeleton was broken, the bones had preserved fairly well and all were apparently present. His two central incisors had been filed. Burial artifacts included a single copper-alloy button shank, found near the head of the right femur. An organic fragment, possibly a leather button cover, was associated with the shank. Three seed fragments were also recovered from the area of his thoracic vertebrae. No straight pins were noted or collected from this burial.

Burial 194 was located in Lot 15 and may have been part of a row of burials that included Burials 191, 174, and 158. All of these graves were of adult males, ranging in age from late teens to thirties. Because of the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 194, like all of the burials in this row, has been assigned to the Late Group.

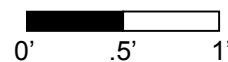


**Burial #: 194**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/8/92

Drawing #: 490



## **Burial 195**

Series 15A

Catalog # 1151 and 1292

Datum Point: 80

Grid coordinates: S81.5/E63

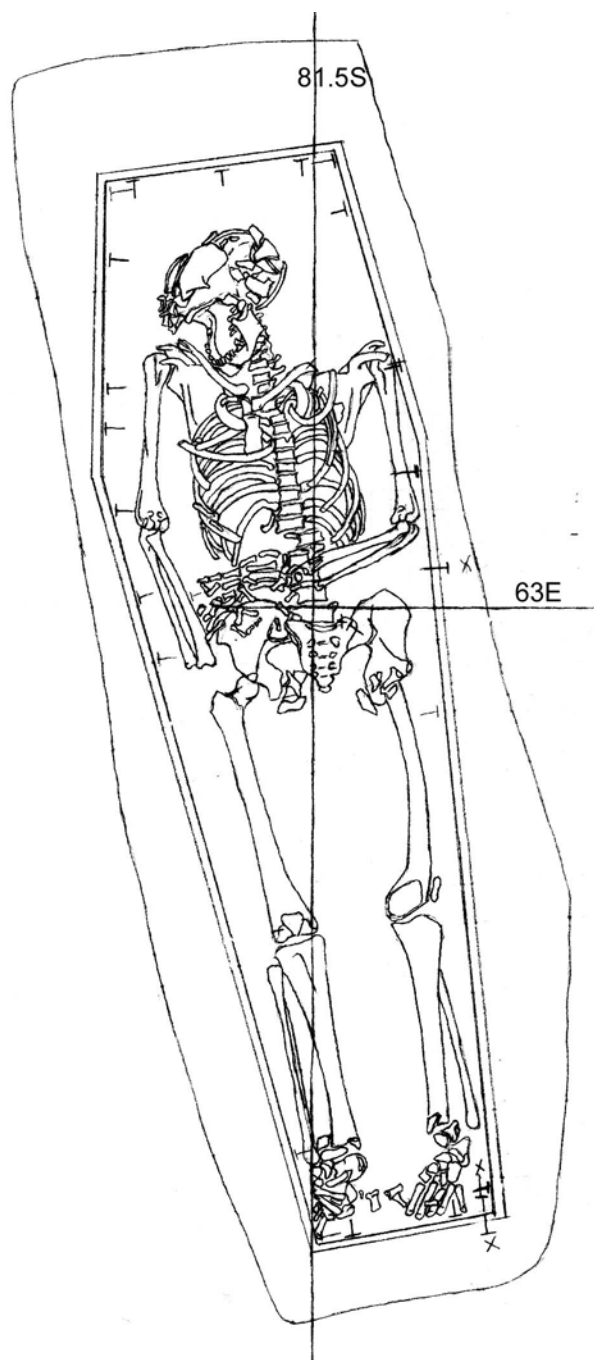
Elevations cannot be determined for Burial 195 due to an apparent error in vertical recordation.

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 195 yielded remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. The grave cut outline was visible on all sides, with fill soil described as mottled sand and clay silt. Excavators noted that the Burial 195 coffin appeared to be slumping into a lower burial (Burial 285) to the north. Next to the left leg in the north side of the coffin, excavators noted an area of soil that appeared to be from water deposition. The soil consisted of sand at the base overlain with dark silty sand and yellow silt. A wood fragment, interpreted as a collapsed lid plank, lay on the left side of the skeleton. A sample of coffin wood from an unspecified location was identified as cedar.

The woman was interred in a hexagonal coffin in the supine position with her head to the west, her left arm crossed over her pelvis, and her right arm at her side. Excavators recorded a copper-alloy pin stain on the right distal tibia. Several coffin nail fragments were excavated after the skeleton was removed; these nails were assigned catalog #1292 in the lab.

It is clear from field drawings and excavation records that Burial 195 overlay the south edge of Burial 285, a Middle Group burial. Based on burial drawings, the grave shaft appears to have overlain the northwest corner of Burial 253. Based on its stratigraphic position, Burial 195 is assigned to the Late Group.

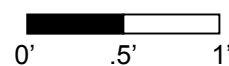


**Burial #: 195**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/22/92

Drawing #: 446



## **Burial 196**

Series 23B

Catalog # 1150

Datum Point: 71

Grid coordinates: 83.0S/56E

Elevation of cranium: 3.70' asl

Temporal Group: Late

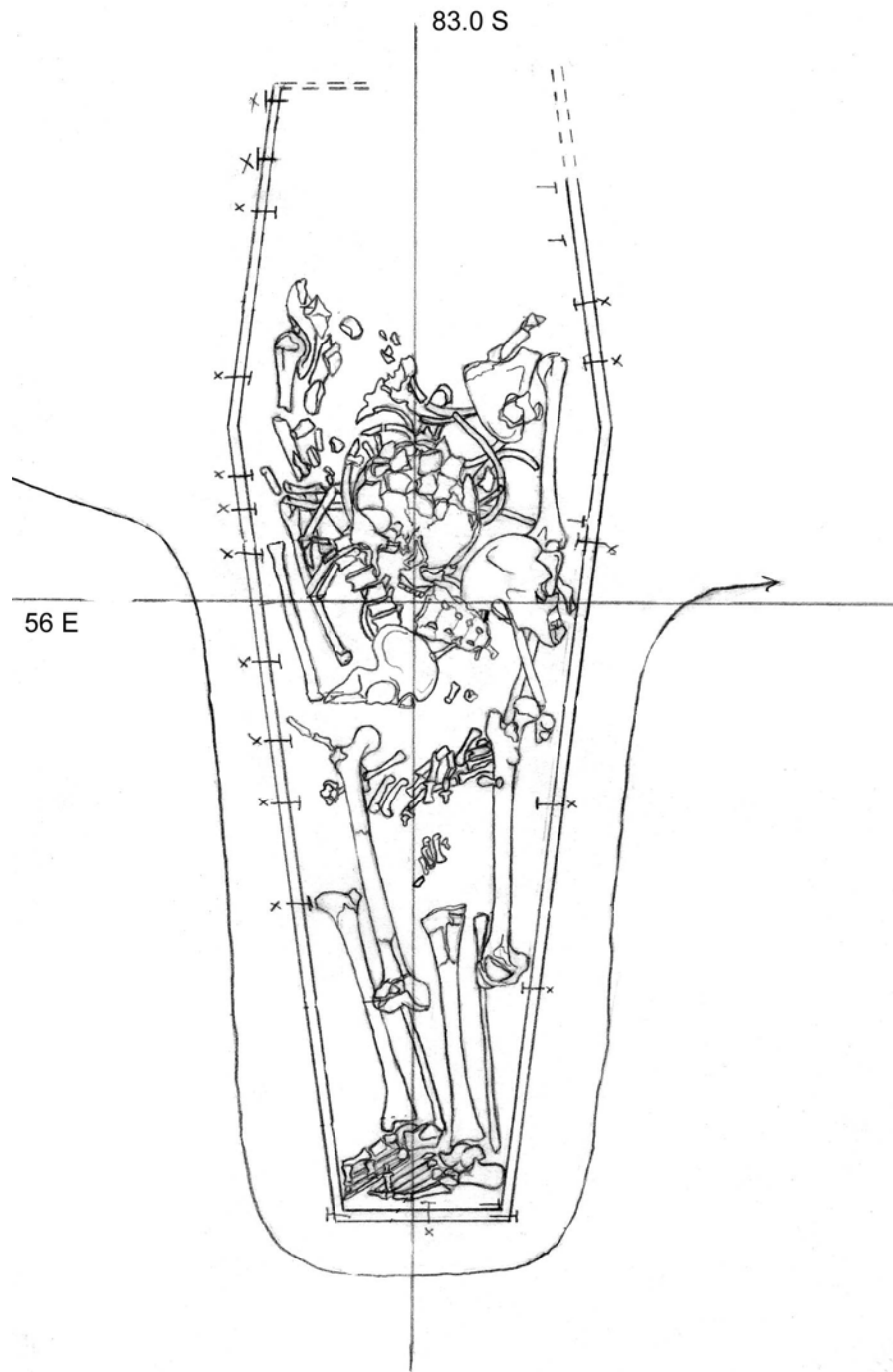
Burial 196 contained the remains of an adult between 20 and 24 years of age, of undetermined sex. The western end of the grave shaft and coffin had been disturbed, and the skeletal elements from the upper body were displaced, though all present within the eastern part of the coffin. The femora were displaced to the east as well, and lay partially alongside the tibiae and fibulae. Grave shaft soil was described as stony, mottled clayey silt, while the soil underlying the coffin was red sand. The highest elevation recorded for the well-preserved coffin lid was 4.35'. A clam shell was recovered from approximately one inch above the lid, but is thought to be from the soil matrix.

A small pile of nails was found within the north edge of the grave alongside the coffin, near its top. During excavation of the underlying Burial 212, another collection of nails was removed from the corresponding area beneath the coffin of Burial 196. Coffin lid nails were found *in situ* only at the two foot corners; the other top nails appear to have been removed. It is possible that the coffin was opened and the lid replaced without the nails, which could also explain the displacement of the skeletal elements. The coffin may have been tipped on end some time after decomposition, causing the bones to shift toward the foot. However, perimortem dismemberment at the knees cannot be ruled out.

The coffin bottom, at an elevation of 3.70', was of unusual construction. Instead of lengthwise boards, numerous short crosswise boards had been used, and these were nailed from the bottom into the coffin sides. The lid and bottom were identified as pine, the sides as cedar. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the deceased had been laid with the head to the west. The cranium was resting on the chest and was crushed. Other skeletal remains, as noted, were also displaced, though otherwise in good condition. Some cranial fragments were noted within the disturbed soil at the west end of the coffin, but it is not known if these were from Burial 196. One straight pin was recovered from the sacrum (though it may have been displaced from its original position).

Burial 196 lay directly above Burial 212 and appears to have disturbed the lower interment. Because of its overall stratigraphic position, Burial 196 has been assigned to the Late Group.



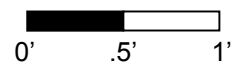


**Burial #: 196**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/24/92

Drawing #: 453



## **Burial 197**

Series 17

Catalog # 1152

Datum Point: 78

Grid coordinates: S76/E57.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.02' asl

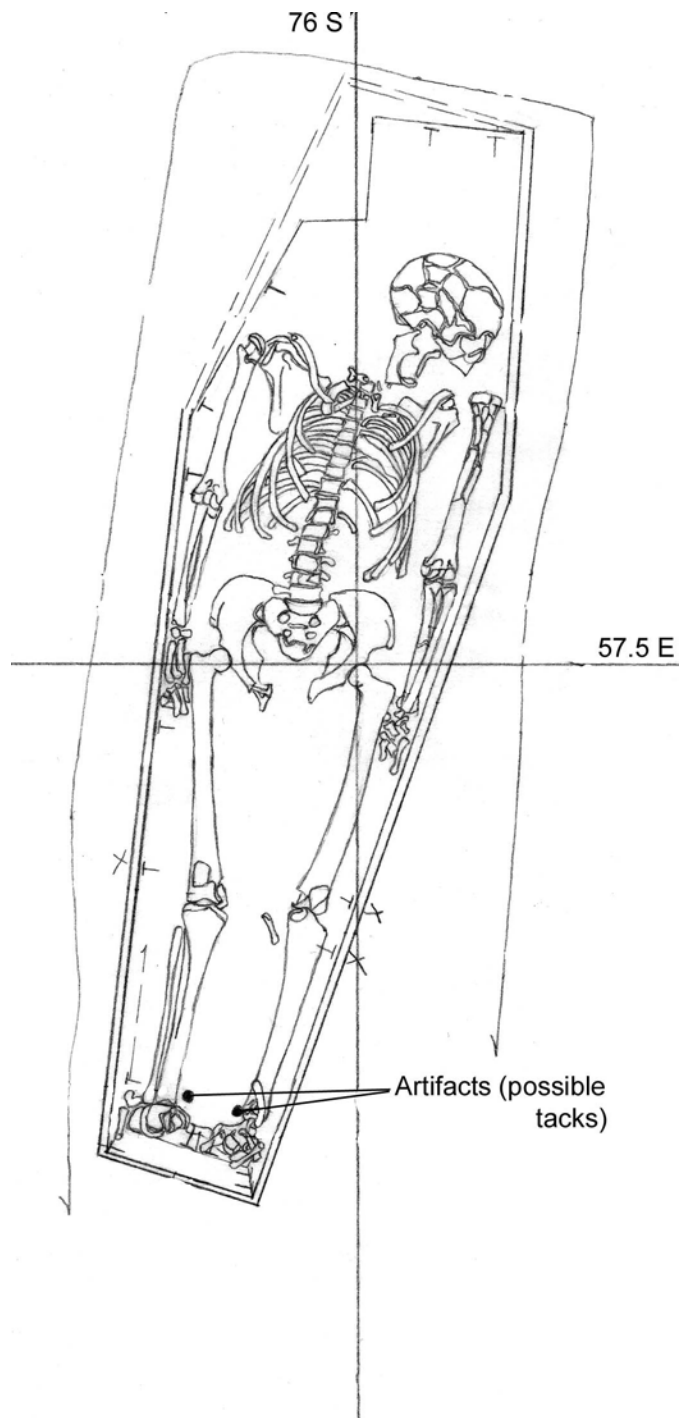
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 197 was of a woman between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave shaft fill consisted of wet, sandy clay and the grave cut was apparent on all sides at an average elevation of 4.22'. The grave cut appeared rectangular, with a disturbance in the southwest corner. Three sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and a clam and an oyster shell fragment were found in the grave shaft fill.

The woman's hexagonal coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.02'. It was positioned diagonally within the grave pit, with the head of the coffin in the northwest corner. The grave shaft appeared to be oversized, extending eastward of the coffin. The southwest corner of the coffin lid was missing. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 3.42' on the east end. The disturbance in the southwest corner continued through to the bottom. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the surviving portion of the coffin.

The woman had been laid in the supine position with her head to the west and her arms resting at her sides. The field drawing indicates two small round iron objects, labeled as Artifact A and Artifact B, located at the woman's ankles. Three iron objects were cataloged in the lab as possible tack fragments. They were set aside to be x-rayed, but were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 197 overlay the west end of the grave shaft of Burial 310, of a woman between 44 and 52 years old. Because of its overall stratigraphic position, Burial 197 is placed with the Late Group.

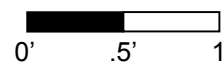


**Burial #: 197**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/26/92

Drawing #: 458



## **Burial 198**

Series 11B

Catalog # 1155

Datum Point: 74

Grid coordinates: S86.5/E80

Elevation of cranium: 3.61' asl

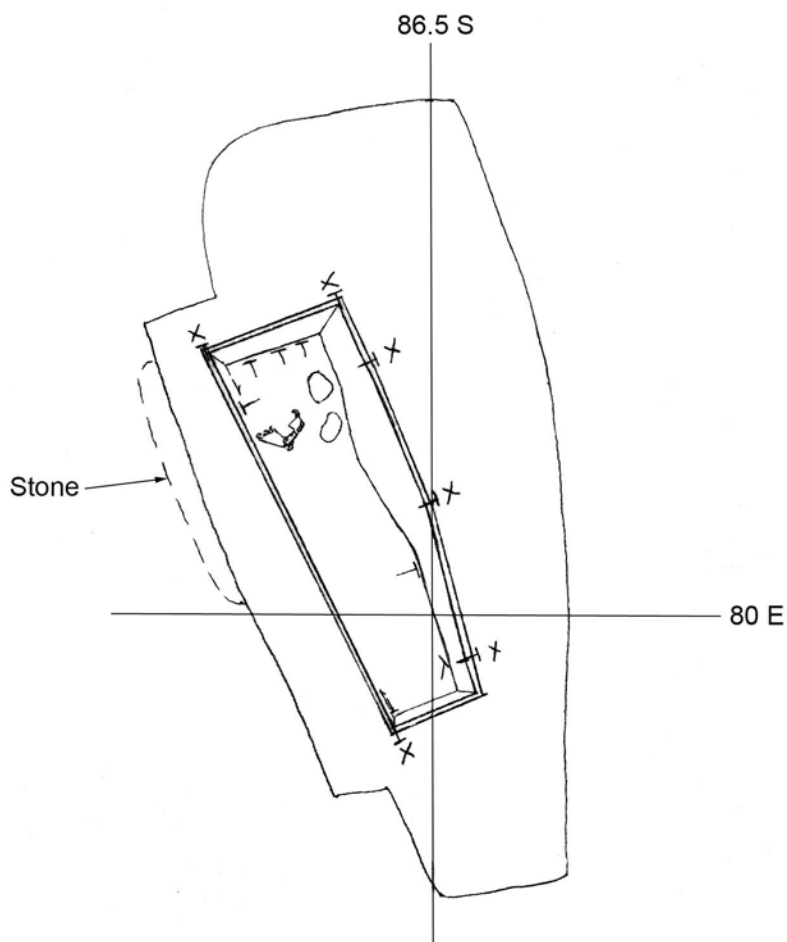
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 198 yielded the remains of a subadult of undetermined age. The grave shaft was filled with silty sands with clay deposits and pebbles. The grave outline appeared large for the coffin itself, extending to the north.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.98' in the northwest corner. Excavators noticed that the southern side had collapsed into the coffin, possibly caused by a large stone from an overlying 19<sup>th</sup>-century foundation wall. Excavators also noticed a possible charcoal deposit at the west end of the stone. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.60' in the western section.

The coffin was four-sided, and the child was buried with the head to the west. The remains were in extremely poor condition, with the skull crushed and the post-cranial remains thoroughly eroded and crushed.

Burial 198 lay immediately to the north of Burial 261, an Early Group burial, and Burial 126/143. The grave shaft appeared to excavators to have cut into that of Burial 126/143. Burial 198 lay immediately south/southeast of Burial 258, and it appears that the grave shaft for Burial 198 also cut into the upper part of the Burial 258 grave shaft. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 198 has been assigned to the Late Middle group.

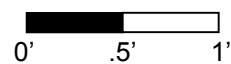


**Burial #: 198**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/28/92

Drawing #: 460



## **Burial 199**

Series 15B

Catalog # 1160

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E80

Elevation of cranium: 3.39' asl

Temporal Group: Late

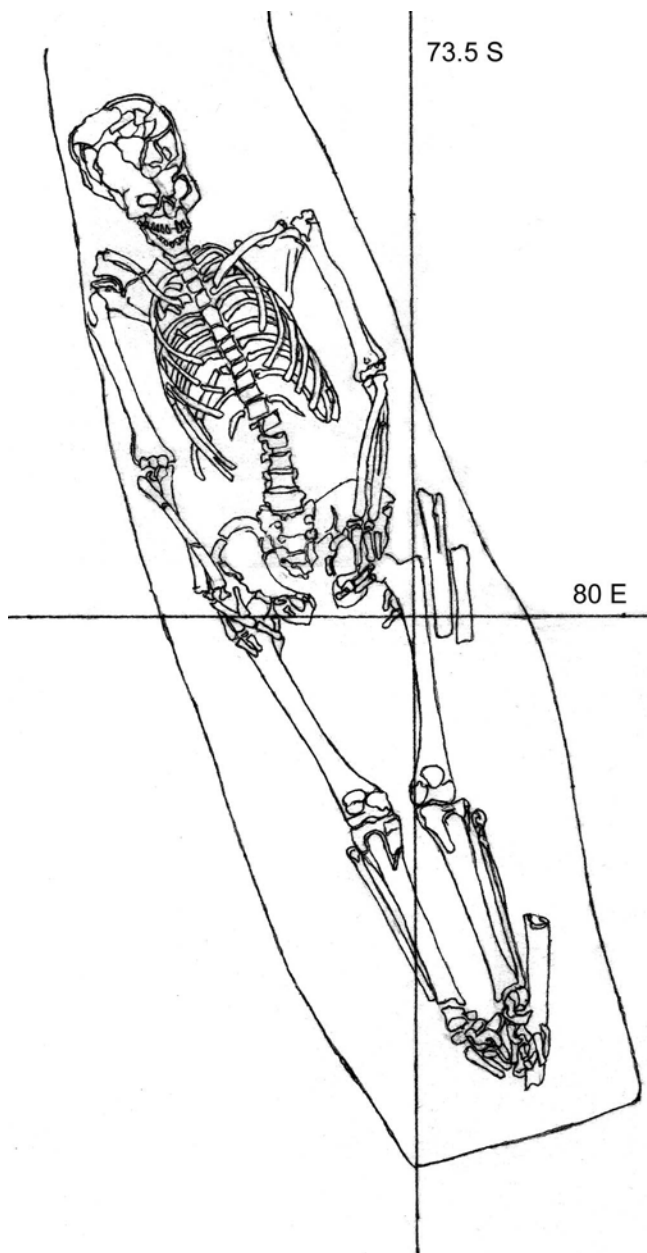
Burial 199 yielded remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years old. A plan view drawn prior to the excavation labeled the soil within the grave outline as dark brown sandy silt clay mottled with light yellowish-brown clay. The southwest corner of the grave cut was overlain or disturbed by a 20<sup>th</sup>-century deposit of reddish sand with brick and wood. Two nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill.

Extraneous leg bones were found in the grave fill, one near the right foot and two others near the right hip; these apparently belonged to Burial 200, which lay beneath and had been truncated by Burial 199. The nail fragments recovered from the Burial 199 grave fill may have been from the coffin of Burial 200. Analysis revealed that bones of an infant under 6 months of age were also present in this grave.

The woman had been interred without a coffin. The highest skeletal elevation recorded was 3.39', at the cranium, and the lowest was 2.73' at the eastern end beneath the lower legs. She had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west, hands resting over the pelvis. Although field notes mention no artifacts in direct association with the skeletal remains, several straight pin fragments were recovered and brought to the laboratory. They were reburied with the skeletal remains.

After excavators had removed and boxed postcranial portions of Burial 199, the box containing the remains was looted and damaged. Damage appeared to be limited to the bags containing the right rib fragments and lumbar vertebrae, although excavators noted the possibility that other bones had been crushed. The portion of the burial still *in situ* was undisturbed.

It is clear that during the interment of Burial 199, a portion of Burial 200 was displaced. Therefore it is surmised that some period of time had passed between burials, or at least that those who prepared the Burial 199 grave had no knowledge of or relation to the man represented by Burial 200. Burial 199 may have been within a row of coffinless burials that included Burials 150 and 223, women aged in their twenties or early thirties, and Burial 211, an adult of unascertained sex. The row spans the line of post holes marking a fence that once crossed the site. Burial 199, along with the rest of the burials in this row, has been assigned to the Late Group.

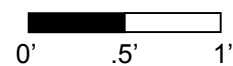


**Burial #: 199**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/4/92

Drawing #: 482



## **Burial 200**

Series 15B

Catalog # 1165

Datum Point: 82

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E77

Elevation of cranium: 3.57' asl

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 200 held the remains of a man of undetermined age. Burial 199 had truncated the northeastern portion of this burial. The site plan drawn prior to excavation indicated that a faint grave cut was apparent along the north and south, filled with dark brown sandy silt clay mottled with light yellow-brown clay, and red sand overlying the coffin lid. The area to the south of the grave cut consisted of reddish-brown sand mottled with tan sand. A 20<sup>th</sup>-century deposit of reddish sand with brick and wood was noted along the southern grave cut. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft fill, but a few jimsonweed seeds were recovered from soil samples in the coffin lid and stomach area.

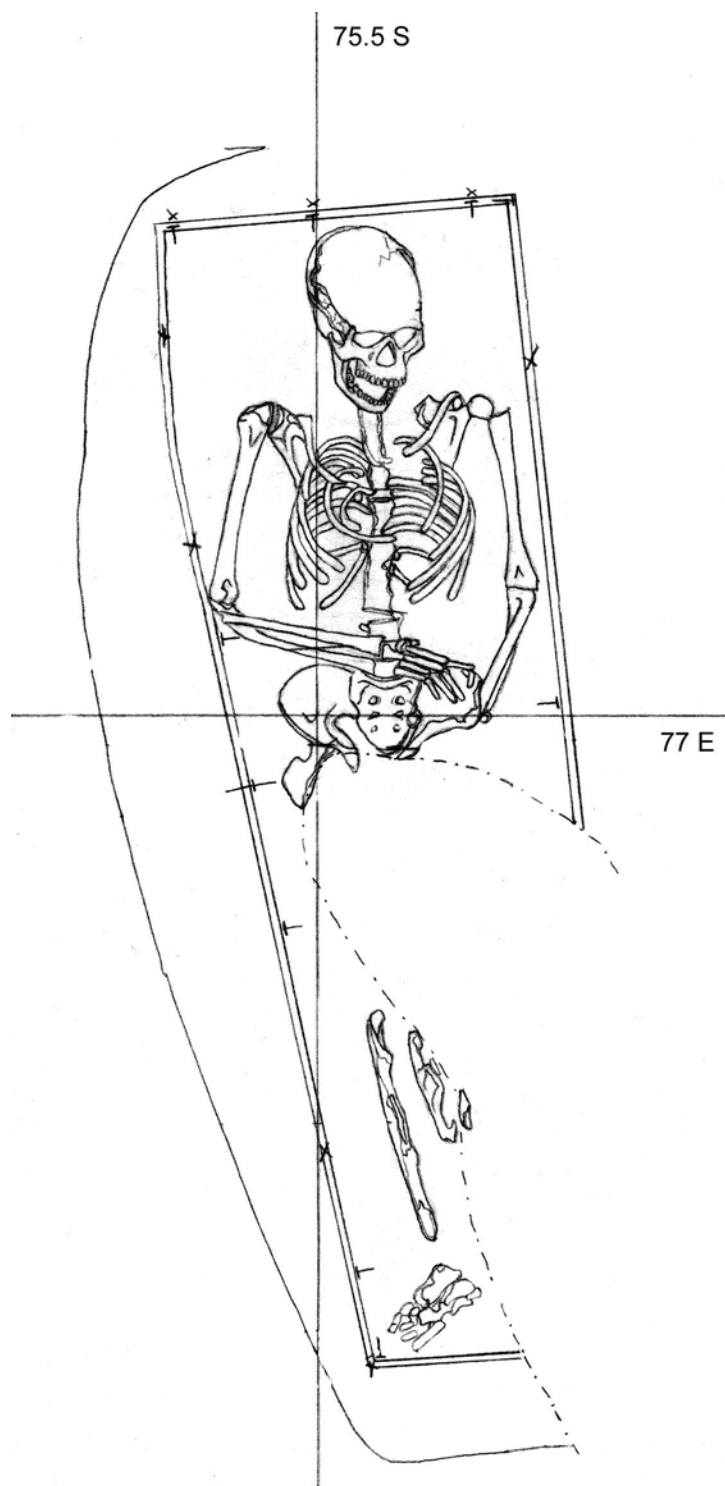
The man's four-sided coffin lid was at an elevation of 4.09', based on a coffin nail recorded in the northwest corner. The bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.13', based on coffin nails in the southeast corner. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter; apparently the top nails had been driven vertically to attach the lid to the sides, while the bottom nails had been driven horizontally. Analysis of a wood sample from an unspecified location revealed that the coffin had been constructed at least partially of cedar. The man had been laid in supine position with his head to the west. His arms appeared to have been placed over his pelvis.

Due to displacement by Burial 199, the man's lower extremities were missing below his pelvis, except for portions of his fibulae and left foot. Extraneous long bones found in the grave fill of Burial 199 appeared to have been from Burial 200.

Burial 200 was truncated by and thus pre-dates Burial 199. The northwestern portion of the grave shaft of Burial 200 was overlain by the grave shared by Burials 145 and 146. The grave shaft of Burial 211, a coffinless adult assigned to the Late temporal group, abutted the southern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 200.

Based on the coffin shape and the stratigraphic relationship to other burials, Burial 200 has been assigned to the Early Group.





**Burial #: 200**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/16/92

Drawing #: 521

